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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Affect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTER III.

ON TEA.

Nequicquam Deus abscidit
Prudens oceano dissociabile
Terras, si tamen impiæ
Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada. *Hor.*

THE different products of different countries occasion a powerful excitement to commercial intercourse, which affording at the same time reciprocal interests, forms a bond of union between nations; and by multiplying wants and enjoyments, promotes industry, civilization, morals, and wealth. These effects are the result of trade, by whatever medium it may be maintained, whether by that of gold, silver, rough materials, or manufactures; and the prices and profits of which, will in a great measure depend upon the value or facility of labour.

Your correspondents G. N. and Phytophilus, seem to have imbibed the common opinion, that we lose by trade with China, in consequence of, and in proportion to, the quantity of the precious metals exported thither for the purchase of tea; whilst I would consider them in the same point of view with other products of labour, employed in barter and traffic. "In China, and Indostan, the extent and variety of inland navigation save the greater part of labour by land carriage, (used in most parts of Europe,) and consequently of the money price of their manufactures, which must naturally be much lower in these great empires, than it is any where in Europe. Upon these accounts, the precious metals are a commodity, which it always has been, and still continues to be, *extremely advantageous to carry from Europe to India.* There is scarce any commodity which brings a better price there; or which, in proportion to the quantity of labour and commodities, which it costs in Europe, will purchase or command a greater quantity of labour and commodities in India." *Smith's Wealth of Nations.* B. 1. ch. xi. (and the subsequent remarks on silver, as an article of trade.)

From every consideration, therefore, respecting product and labour, the cultivation of tea in China will be infinitely cheaper to us, than in any of our colonies where the price of labour, and of food, is so much dearer; whilst the same labour bestowed on colonial product might afford a surplus of profit or money adequate to purchase tea in China and other articles elsewhere,

An important consideration in the trade is the employment of shipping, and consequently the increase of seamen. I am not well acquainted with the nature and extent of our exports to China; independently, however, of the precious metals, considerable quantities of tin, copper, and red cloth, are exported thither; besides watches, and various articles of mechanism; and of late, as I have been informed, English china; but as Adam Smith justly observes, our most profitable article of export is silver.

About thirty million pounds of tea are annually imported into England; it is hence exported to a considerable extent to the colonies, and to the European states, and thus encreases the navigation, commerce, and profit of this kingdom, besides the direct duties drawn from its import.

In a moral point of view, it is not an inactive agent. It affords a cheap repast, and is a grateful menstruum of the food taken with it. Like many other infusions of vegetables, it is not nutritious, but is rendered so by the addition of sugar and cream, or milk; and if not taken too hot, or drawn from superfine tea, it is innoxious, whilst it leads very much to the exclusion of spirits, or potent liquors, to which even the higher ranks of both sexes were accustomed, as accompaniments to breakfast, before the introduction of tea.*

* Simon Pauli, who took a pleasure in opposing the use of tea, indulges himself with the irony of the following lines:

Drintt wiin and warff
Drinct beer and verdarff,
Drinct waater and starff.

Or,

Drink wine and profit,
Drink beer and grow thin,
Drink water and die.

After fatigue of body or mind, tea affords the most grateful refreshment. Kalm* observes, that "it relieves a weary traveller more than can be imagined, as I have myself experienced, together with a great many others, who have travelled through the desart forests of America: on such journies, tea is found to be almost as necessary as victuals." And let us not forget our poet Waller, with whose eulogy I shall conclude my humble essays:

The muse's friend, tea, does our fancy aid,
Repress those vapours which invade the head,
And keep that palace of the soul serene,
Fit on her birth-day to salute a queen.†

TSJAA-PHILUS.

P.S. I had intended to trouble you with a fourth letter on the natural history of tea, its numerous varieties and names, with some notice of the olea fragrans, and camellia sesongua, whose flowers are used to perfume it; the latter of which, (camellia sesongua) was presented to me by the living son of the late Sir George Staunton, with the curious insect found upon it; but as some of your readers may not like tea so well as I do, I think it time to relinquish the subject; though with the hope that some individual, as your correspondent Phytophilus, abler to throw and direct the discus, may be induced to enter the field and exercise his more ample powers.

For the Monthly Magazine.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *through* BENGAL, BAHAR, *and* OUDE, *to* AGRA, DELHI, *and other* PLACES *in the* INTERIOR *of* HINDUSTAN, *undertaken in the* YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, *and* 1797.

(Continued from Vol. xxv. p. 483.)

THE tide failing and the wind being adverse, my dandies were obliged to rig out their two lines and track the boats against the stream. This is a very tedious way of proceeding; twelve or fourteen miles in a direct line, being deemed a good day's work; and to perform this, the boat must be drawn through the water at the rate of three miles an hour, for nine or ten hours, owing to the numerous angles formed by the windings of the river. The dandies are all employed on this work, and there only remains the mangee and goliah* on board, the former in charge of the helm, and the latter stands near the head with a long bamboo in his hands, called a lugee, with which he sounds the depth of water as we proceed, and sings it out with a most melodious nasal twang for the information of the mangee. As I was not confined to time, the tardiness of our progress was rather pleasing than otherwise, as it enabled me to go frequently on shore to amuse myself with my gun. The weather was delightfully pleasant, being about the middle of the cold season, when an European may follow the sports of the field without experiencing any bad effect; from the river, the country appears to be one continued forest, but on advancing further into it, numerous villages enveloped in cocoa-nut and mango trees, and surrounded with fields of rice, present a most picturesque appearance; the buildings themselves are mere huts of mud covered with long grass, but being overrun with gourd and other creeping plants, the tout-ensemble is very pleasing. An open space about the centre of the village is generally occupied by a stately banyan tree, whose outstretched arms form a shade impervious to the rays of the sun. The peculiar property of this tree in forming a succession of trunks round the parent stem, by shoots issuing downwards from its horizontal branches, which coming in contact with the ground take fresh root and form another trunk, is too well known to need any description from me. There are but few villages in Bengal without one of a superior magnitude, under the branches of which the villagers assemble in the cool of the evening, to hear the elders recount stories of past times, the subjects of which generally are the feudal contests of the petty Rajahs and Zemindars of

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* Travels into North America, vol. ii. p. 314, translated by my late friend, John Reinhold Forster, who remarks, "On my travels through the desart places beyond the river Wolga, I have had several opportunities of making the same observations on tea, and every traveller in the same circumstances will readily allow them to be very just."

† This is illustrated by De Bligny, who wrote in 1680, which he probably copied from Alex Rhod Sommaire de Divers Voyages, et Missions Apostoliques du R. P. Alex. de Rhodes de la Compagnie de Jesus à la Chine, et autres royaumes de l'Orient, avec son retour de la Chine à Rome; depuis l'année 1618, jusques á l'année 1653, p. 25. See also, Chamberlayn, on Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate, p. 40. Le Compte's Memoirs and Observations, p. 227. Home Principia Medicinæ, p. 5. Cheynæi Tractat. p. 89. Percival's Experimental Essays, p. 120. Tissot Dis. of Lit Persons, p. 145.

* Goliah or Guliah, is tantamount to a leadsman on board-ship.

the

the neighbourhood, and a native of their own village the principal hero.

On my arrival at our resting-place for the night, I went out with my gun for half an hour, while my dinner was preparing; on my return, I observed a large kite perched on a tree on the bank of the river, not far from my boat. I advanced that way with an intention of firing at it, when an old man approached in a supplicating posture, and requested in very submissive terms that I would not take away the life of so sacred a bird. The distance had prevented my distinguishing it to be a Braminah kite, a bird which I well knew was an object of particular veneration to the Hindus; but the address of the old man assuring me of the fact, I immediately desisted from the attempt, and returned to my boat. Shortly after, one of my servants came and informed me that a villager had brought me a present. I ordered him to be admitted, and found that it was the old man, who, in return for my attention to his request respecting the kite, had brought me a little offering of fruit and milk. I was much pleased with this instance of respect in the old peasant, and it shews how easy it is to conciliate the natives by conforming a little to their prejudices; had I shot the bird, I could have made no use of it, and should have departed with the curses and execrations of all the Hindus who witnessed the action; but by a forbearance which could not be called a sacrifice, I acquired their applause and gratitude. Some of my readers who are conversant with India, will probably smile at my ascribing gratitude to a Hindu, as it has often been asserted that it is a feeling which none of the race are capable of being impressed with; that even their language has not a word expressive of that divine emanation of the soul. The latter part of this assertion I leave to the investigation of that learned and ingenious oriental scholar Mr. Gilchrist, but that a Hindu possesses sentiments of gratitude or something very similar in its nature and effect, the foregoing little anecdote sufficiently proves.

The general appearance of the country through which I passed this day was very favourable, the population great, and the cultivation in high order. A few miles from Culna, I observed a considerable rum-distillery belonging to a gentleman of Calcutta. The native superintendent shewed me the whole process, and extolled his liquor as being superior to any other produced in Bengal. This might be, and the distillation at the same time of a bad quality; for it is a well known fact that no good rum has yet been produced in India, although no country possesses more capability in this respect; the canes are remarkably fine and the sugar may be made as good as the best West India, yet the spirit extracted is but poor sickly unpalatable stuff. To what cause can this inferiority be ascribed? The fault is evidently neither in the soil, the climate, nor the materials; it must therefore be in the manufacturers: these in general are much more solicitous about the quantity than the quality of their spirit; and as most of them carry on the business with borrowed capitals, the high interest of twelve per cent. renders quick returns absolutely necessary; the rum is therefore disposed of and consumed before it has acquired strength and flavour from age. In the West Indies the management of the still is entrusted to an intelligent European, who watches over it and marks its progressive stages with care and attention: the state of the atmosphere is particularly attended to, and the coolest time of day chosen to draw it off; for excessive heat not only destroys the purest spirit, but gives the remainder a very unpleasant taste. In Bengal the superintendence is given to an ignorant native, unacquainted with the matter he is employed upon, further than that he must produce a certain quantity of liquor; he goes on therefore in the old prescribed way, which to him is as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians, quite regardless of occasional circumstances, which frequently occur and render a deviation absolutely necessary. The middle of the day is his favorite time of drawing the still, when the heat is so intense as to render it impossible to keep the spirit sufficiently cool with a worm and refrigeratory; the essential oil is therefore brought up with the spirit and water, and passing through a hot worm, communicates that disagreeable burnt flavor which chemists term empyreumatic, and which so easily distinguishes Bengal from West India rum. The natives distil a liquor in earthen pots, which they emphatically call doastee,* and in regard to them it well deserves the appellation from the great profits they derive; but the effect on the consumers, who are generally low Europeans, entitles it to the more appropriate name of dushmunee.† It con-

* Friendship.

† Enmity.

tains

tains very little spirit; but by a deleterious mixture of caustic alkali, and essence of capsicum, it becomes extremely fiery and intoxicating. Open houses are kept by the venders, into which they allure their customers, particularly sailors; these thoughtless people after a long voyage indulge themselves freely with this pernicious beverage, until they sink into a state of torpid insensibility; their kind landlords then put them in a private room, until a late hour at night, when they are taken out, being still in a state of insensibility, and carried to some distance from the house where they are left on the ground to shift for themselves, almost in a state of nature; the *humane* and *innocent* natives, judging cloaths to be but an incumbrance to an European in that warm climate. When the miserable wretch awakens from his trance, he finds the loss of his money and cloaths to be the smallest part of his misfortune; a racking pain seizes his head, he becomes delirious, a pucka fever extends its baleful influence over all his system, should he be so fortunate as to escape with life, which is not often the case, the effect of this truly diabolical liquor sticks to him to a remote period. Gentlemen who have resided any time in Calcutta, and have been in the habit of getting up early and going through the Chandee Chouk, and among the narrow alleys that lead from the Durrum Tollah, the Morgeehattah, and other places, will subscribe to the justness of my description; and I shall now close the subject with observing, that until government interferes its authority to prohibit the natives from dealing in spirituous liquors of any kind, a great number of useful lives will be annually lost; and this prohibition is the more necessary, when the apathy and total absence of every spark of moral principle in the natives are considered. They are quite regardless of what they sell, if it gives them a profit; and they would with equal indifference pour aquafortis or spring-water down the throats of their customers.

Near a small village called Summit Ghur, I met with an adventure, which, at its commencement portended serious consequences to one of my servants, named Mungloo, who generally attended me to carry my powder and shot. Observing some pigeons on an old ruined mosque, I fired at them and killed two; one fell in view, and the other tumbled over the wall on the other side. Mungloo went to pick them up while I reloaded my gun. Presently I heard very violent shrieks from more female voices than one; immediately after which, I saw Mungloo dart from behind the ruin and run towards the river as fast as his legs could carry him; a ferocious-looking fellow with a black bushy beard and a drawn tulwar* in his hand, quickly followed and pursued him with considerable speed; but Mungloo had the start of him and kept it until he came to a large tank, where he dodged his pursuer until I came up and enquired the cause of this strange and very sudden fracas. "Saheb",† cried the Patan, for such I discovered him to be, "that kafir has dishonored me, for which I will take his life." I replied, "You are mistaken, my friend, that young man is no kafir, but one of the faithful like yourself, and I am certain there must be some mistake in this business." "Mistake (cried the man, his eyes gleaming with rage), no such thing, I saw him with my own eyes attempting to break into my zenana,‡ and his blood shall answer for it." I immediately comprehended the cause of his fury, and in order to pacify him, requested he would moderate his transport and sheath his tulwar, and I would myself assist to punish the lad should it appear he had been intentionally guilty. With some difficulty he complied with my request, and on investigating the affair, it appeared that one of the pigeons had fallen into a small enclosure which surrounded that part of the man's premises appropriated to the use of the females of his family; and poor Mungloo, being unconscious of its being prohibited ground, endeavoured to make his way through the enclosure to recover the pigeon, when, being descried by some of the ladies, their screams aroused the man, and occasioned the scene which I had just witnessed. Mungloo's protestations of innocence, enforced by fervent appeals to Allah, that he had not seen any of the ladies, added to his extreme youth, at length pacified the jealous Mussulman; and the customary greetings took place, but not without some apprehensions on the part of the lad; for when they embraced, I observed him place his hand cautiously on the hilt of the Patan's dagger, which, as usual, was stuck in his girdle. We walked together towards the Budgerow, and on the way he informed me that he was a

* Sabre.

† Saheb, yeh kafir humara hoormut beegara.—Literally, Sir that infidel has ruined my honor.

‡ Seraglio.

trooper

trooper in the service of the Nawaub of Moorshedabad, his pay was six rupees per month, out of which scanty pittance, he provided his own cloathing and maintained himself and family, assisted perhaps by their industry in spinning cotton thread which was sold to the weavers. He took a friendly chillam with Mungloo, and parted with mutual salams.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ENQUIRER.—No. XXV.

Was the REFORMATION *beneficial to* EUROPE?

"Let the bigotted, the interested, or the powerful, exert themselves as much as they please, it is a truth confirmed to us by the experience of all ages, that all the opinions which now reign in the world, how strongly soever established, or how antient soever they may be, if not grounded originally on nature, but on the consent only and contrivance of men, will be sure in the end to find the same fate with old buildings, which, while they acquire to themselves a sort of veneration from their very age, are every day gradually weakened, till being found at last rotten and ruinous, they are demolished by common consent." *Middleton's Preface.*

WHETHER the introduction of Protestantism has or has not been advantageous to human society, is a question of late much agitated. It has formed the subject of a prize-enquiry proposed by the National Institute of Paris. The successful dissertation of Mr. C. Villers has been printed, translated, and admired; and is thought to have proved that the Protestant Reformation was not merely a step in the progress, but in the amelioration, of social order.

Doubts may be suggested of the solidity of this inference.

Europe is indeed better off now than it was three hundred years ago. It is more populous. The accomodations of life abound more among the most needy. The proportion of educated, civilized, and refined individuals is greater in a given number of persons. Wealth and art, science and taste, scatter more widely their productions and gratifications. An influencing philanthropy has softened the harsher laws and multiplied the benevolent institutions. But of this indisputable advancement of prosperity, how little can be attributed to the Reformation!

If the three hundred years which elapsed between 1500 and 1800, be divided into equal parts, the spirit of the Reformation will be allowed to have been most operative during the first hundred and fifty years. But the diffusion of general welfare and illumination will be found most conspicuous during the last hundred and fifty years. This progress, both of populousness and of refinement, resulted chiefly from the increase of wealth; and the increase of wealth resulted chiefly from that extension of commerce which grew out of the conquest of Hindustan, and the colonization of America; events independent of the reformation.

If the European territories shaken by this revolution, be distinguished into protestant and catholic countries, and the respective masses be compared with each other, the protestant will uniformly be found the more barbarous during the three first half-centuries of the Reformation; as if the victory of the new opinions had occasioned a retrogression of civility. The catholic provinces seem barely to have retained their anterior refinement; but the protestant provinces to have far receded toward rudeness; and these only began to recover their natural rank, in the competition of national culture, when the religious zeal of their ruling classes began to abate. What Italy was under the Medici, and France under Louis XIV. England became under the two first Georges, and Germany under Frederic. Valuing thus in gross the effects of the Reformation, it is surely not easy to perceive its merits.

By attending more in detail to its operation on morals, religion, policy, and literature; some approach to equitable appreciation may perhaps be made. The following are obvious features of the change. An austere ascetic scriptural morality was generally substituted for the lax gentlemanly traditional practice of the catholics. The play-house was reviled, fornication was abominated, compotation was encouraged; the young men became puritanic and sottish. Adultery was held out by a married clergy to just abhorrence. A taste for holy reading was diffused by the vernacular Scriptures, Liturgies and Homilies of the Reformers. Some degradation of public taste and temper was superinduced by a scurrilous literature, appealing to the lowest vulgar. A more lamentable degradation of public humanity ensued from the pious intolerance of the antagonist parties. Truth and reason were so little the gainers by the doctrinal conflict, that it remains doubtful whether more points of faith were changed for the better or the worse. The belief in a purgatory is more humane and

and rational than the eternal future punishments of the reformers. The practice of auricular confession, if derogatory in adults, opposed among the young a wholesome obstacle to premature and solitary indulgence. The consubstantiation of the Lutherans is not at all less absurd than the old transubstantiation of the Catholics; the one sect imagines the transmutation of the elements to take place in the mouth of the communicant, and the other in the chalice of the priest. The invocation of saints was defended by the Catholics with stronger arguments than the Protestants advanced to the attack: the use of pictures and statues in places of worship was advantageous to the progress of taste, of art, of commerce, of refinement; the void left, by abolishing idolatry, was ill supplied by mysticism and gloom.

On political institution, the effects of the Reformation are still more uncreditable. Except in Scotland, in Holland, and at Geneva, civil liberty suffered every where by its intrusion. The power of the Swedish, Danish, and British, kings, was greatly and mischievously increased, for the purpose of protecting this rude religious revolution. In all the catholic countries, except Poland, the power of the sovereign was likewise augmented, almost to despotism, for the opposite purpose of enabling him to suppress the new heresy of the Protestants. The territory emancipated is less extensive far, than the territory which was more heavily yoked.

Order and tranquillity suffered still more than liberty. The first century and half of the Reformation was universally a scene of confiscation, persecution, proscription, and civil war. The reformers were no where content that the old opinions should die out with the incumbents of benefices; they accelerated the course of nature to the utmost limits of their power: even the old bishop of Iceland was beheaded, to make room for a protestant successor. The antagonist cruelties of Henry VIII. of England, and of his daughter Mary, both grew out of the Reformation. The sudden proscription of Saint Bartholomew in France, and the deliberate persecutions of queen Elizabeth in England, who hanged up, one by one, merely for teaching their hereditary religion, a hundred and seventy-five catholic priests, alike grew out of the Reformation. The civil wars of the British against Charles I. originated in parties formed by the Reformation. The thirty-years war in Germany, and that pernicious separation of the German empire into independent provinces, which paralyzed the proper antagonist of French power, were other great and lasting political evils, which Europe owed to the Reformation.

The new forms of church-government, which were substituted for popery, had the merit of favouring patriotism. By conferring ecclesiastic supremacy on the national magistrate, the church and state acquired a common centre of allegiance. But this is not an unmixed good, for the popish clergy were less dependent and servile, and were more cosmopolitical. With the progress of humanization, they were likely to employ an all-pervasive power, in promoting the common interests of countries; sometimes by reforming the calendar; sometimes by uniformalizing coins, weights and measures; sometimes by enforcing the law of nations and laying under interdict a refractory people.

It is chiefly in services to literature, that the utility of the Reformation must be sought. Controversy is itself a great good; it is the awakener of intellect and the scatterer of instruction. Whether the audience be in a humour to applaud the iconoclast or the idolater, the libertarian or the necessarian, the monotheist or the polytheist, matters little; if they do but listen and interfere. Stagnant water putrefies, but, whether it ebbs or flows, it diffuses lustre and fertility: it is so with opinion; be the motion toward atheism or toward superstition, the agitation is still of value. Why sank the catholic countries, after the Reformation, into literary insignificance? Because their precautions against innovation operated to crush enquiry and discussion. Those games of mind were prohibited, in which intellect wrestles itself into vigor. Why rose the protestant countries, after the Reformation, into literary eminence? They admired and rewarded their polemic authors; they opened a career of ascent to eloquence and learning; they read theology at least, and became content to trust in the liberty of the press for the eradication of error and the dissemination of truth. Tolerance, and the liberty of the press, these were the blessings, which, during the third century of the reformation, were to remunerate protestant Europe for the sufferings of the two preceding centuries.

But can this religious toleration, this freedom of opinion, this philanthropic liberality, which distinguishes the higher literature

literature of modern Europe, and which has conferred on the last century its noblest features, be strictly and justly ascribed to the Protestant Reformation? Has it been imbibed from the sacred books, then first evulgated? Has it been imbibed from the writings of the leading reformers? Alas, no! The protestants, like the catholics, read in the *Scriptures the precepts of intolerance; they employed licencers for the press, and executioners for heresy. Calvin was the most generally influencing writer among the reformers; and he acted up to the atrocity of his doctrine, by burning alive Serveto.

If Europe owes tolerance to the Reformation, it so owes the bark to fever. After trying the violently irritating remedies against fanaticism in vain, a feebler but more permanently active specific is discovered to avail. Tolerance really grows out of the sceptical philosophy, it is the appropriate fruit of that tree; every people, in proportion to their religiosity, have withstood the magistrate in realizing the political equality of religious sects. The English and the Spanish are the most pious and the least tolerant of all the Europeans.

Bayle was the great diffuser of the sceptical philosophy. His opinions are but in a small degree the result of the Reformation. They are mostly derived, either from the antient classics which he studied, or from the Latin writers of modern Italy, such as Pomponatius, &c. It may be presumed therefore, that the sceptical philosophy, with all its effects, would, in the person of some other Frenchman or Italian, have blossomed and scattered its seeds among the ruling classes of society, whether the Protestant Reformation had or had not taken place. The predisposing causes which were to provide it with apostles, lay in a literature independent of the Reformation.

The liberty of the press, however favoured by scepticism, is less a result of opinion, than of the multiplication of independent jurisdictions. Ten years ago, the liberty, or licence, of the press in Germany, exceeded that of Britain. A wider arc of oscillation was open to opinion. Now that the country is overawed by a single sovereign, the conduct of princes may be freely criticized no longer. The liberty of the press enjoyed by the Hollanders, and the contiguous provinces, during the whole æra of Dutch independence, arose from the very narrow extent of the power of controul in any given body of magistrates. A high degree of liberty of the press was finding room in Italy, when the disorders of the Reformation broke loose, and confederated the Italian church-alarmists of the different principalities into one strong party of inquisitors. The earliest *index expurgatorius* is subsequent to the protestant troubles. But for the German Reformation, either the literary taste of the Medici, or the hostility of the Venetians to the Romish see, or the commercial liberality of the Genovese, or the philosophic courage of the professors of Padua, would have established in Italy a free press, and have habituated the people to bear with bold controversy. There is much of habit in liberty of all kinds; those who begin, should begin gently: but the habit once formed, it might have defied suppression. And what then would have been the reformation achieved? By removing the focus of discussion and emanation, the whole character of the revolution would have been changed.

The fellow-thinkers of the eloquent and accomplished Socini, in their successive conventions at Vicenza, would have shapen, into a severely beautiful consistency, the articles of a narrower, simpler, purer, and sublimer creed. They would have evulgated the holy scriptures, more carefully picked over than by the council of Trent, and accompanied with expositions, not tending, like those of the northern reformers, to revive and diffuse the absurdest superstitions of the most ignorant Jews. Formed in the bosom of Italian taste, stationed on its classic soil, surrounded by a refined people, whose poetry an Ariosto and a Tasso, whose art a Michael Angelo and a Raphael were illustrating, they would not have enlisted, like the barbarian protestants, among the destroyers of the beautiful, but would have preserved in all its majesty the antique ritual of Rome; they would have associated religion with our noblest pleasures. Reducing the established hagiolatry to that posthumous veneration for the benefactors of the human race, which is the natural religion of every grateful heart, and the strongest incentive to future excellence, they would have encouraged the people to superadd new

*John c. xv. v. 6 If a man abide not in me, he shall be cast out as a severed branch, and shall wither; and men shall gather together such branches, and cast them into the fire, and they shall be burned. *Improved Version.*

new altars to those, which were before visited in pilgrimage on the birth-day of the favourite saints, and to include the hero, the patriot, and the sage among the worthies whose memory was consecrated by public piety.

Compare with the probable pupils of such a polished religion, the evangelical christians of our own age and country, who are the undegenerate heirs, the faithful copies, the living images, of the characters originally formed, by a like reading and discipline, at the Protestant Reformation. What moral artist would be proud of such productions? what moral critic will bestow his approbation?

Change follows its most natural movement, when it emanates from the centre toward the circumference; when it begins in a metropolis, and radiates into the provinces; it is then most likely to quadrate with the ultimate inferences of progressive enquiry. Not so, when it begins at the circumference and advances toward the centre, it is then less likely to be improvement; because it originates in enquiries less comprehensive, and in the comparative sentiments of fewer minds. The Protestant Reformation had this latter character: from the twilight edges and confines of the illuminated world, the northern nations endeavoured to blow their own clouds over the meridian serenity of the south. They made tempests and bloody showers; and now that the sunshine is restored to their fields, they boast of the storm, as the cause of the fertility.

When it is considered that, of the evil, which for one hundred and fifty years accompanied the Reformation along its progress, much inheres in the very nature and essence of the change: that, of the good, which for one hundred and fifty years has been enjoyed in the seats of the Reformation, much might equally have been expected without any alteration at all: and that a purer reformation from the bosom of Italy itself, was probably intercepted by the premature violence of Luther and his followers—surely they may not hastily, or decidedly, be classed among the benefactors of the human race.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the perusal of Mr. Wilkins's very splendid work on the Antiquities of Magna Græcia, I was struck by the singularity of a title of Jupiter, which he quotes on the authority of Pausanias. The passage, as it stands in all the editions, is this. Attic. 40. Καὶ Διὸς Κονίου ναὸς οὐκ ἔχων ὄροφον. Now this is a title which I do not remember to have seen elsewhere in this or in any author, and for which I can see no cause. "Jupiter the Thunderer;" "Jupiter the Saviour;" "Jupiter Eleutherius," and the like are intelligible enough; but from what attribute or atchievement could the title of "Jupiter the Dusty" have been conferred on him? A proper designation, one would think, for Vesta or Ceres. Besides, it cannot analogically be an adjective from κονις; and I can perceive no other probable etymology.

I have little doubt, but that the true reading is Διὸς Χθονίου.—i. e. "of Pluto, or Dis." As Jupiter was termed κατ' ἐξοχὴν, Ζεὺς Οὐράνιος, and Neptune Ζεὺς Πόντιος, so Pluto was sometimes called Ζεὺς Χθόνιος. Hesychius, Χθόνιος Ζεὺς, ὁ Ἅιδης. The title is used by Hesiod and Orpheus. So amongst the Latins, "Jupiter Stygius;" which title is found in several inscriptions in Gruter and Reinesius. Virgil also, "Stygio Jovi."—The following passage, however, of Pausanias himself seems to me to decide the question.——Τὰ δὲ (ἀγάλματα) τοῦ Διὸς, καὶ ταῦτα ὄντα ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, τὸ μὲν ἐπίκλησιν οὐκ εἶχε, τὸν δὲ αὐτῶν Χθόνιον, καὶ τὸν τρίτον καλοῦσιν Ὕψιστον, which passage is not a little remarkable for its construction.— Id. Heliac. xiv. Διὸς ἐπωνυμίαν Χθονίου. vid. Corinthiac. xxiv.— The fact of these statues being ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, agreeing with the circumstance related in the first, leaves, I think, but little doubt of the truth of this slight correction. After all this emendation is only worth mentioning, inasmuch as no commentator, that I am aware of, has made it before.

Now I am writing, I will just express my surprise, that Mr. C. Wesley should trouble himself to recur to his Gradus ad Parnassum for the quantity of the antepenultima of Amramides, concerning which it is perfectly clear that no rule can be given. When a Hebrew word is Latinized we may use it in most instances to our own quantity; and if Mr. C. Wesley is sticking in the middle of a copy of "long and short," at a loss about Moses, I will venture to assure him, that he may pronounce his patronymic "*ad libitum*;" provided he sticks to one usage, and does not make the penultima long. Mr. Wesley should know that patronymics are not derived from the name of a mother, and that Hippotades comes from Ἱππότης, the father of Sergesta, who was the mo-

ther of Æolus. An attentive perusal of that excellent little work, the Eton Greek Grammar, will probably satisfy his doubts on this and many other equally important points. Your's, &c.

August 24, 1808. B. J. C.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* ESTABLISHMENT *of* FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

IN your well conducted Miscellany, some judicious remarks on the establishment of Friendly Societies, (except the proposed scheme of the annual payments being greatly inadequate to the probable demands,) induces me to submit my thoughts on the subject in reply to your correspondent, J. M. Dumbartonshire, whose sentiments do him great credit, although I conceive he is mistaken in his view of the subject.

Various plans have, at different times, been suggested, and an indefinite number of societies established in different parts of the kingdom; but owing in a great degree to the inaccuracy of the calculations made by the projectors, at the commencement, the greater part of those I have been acquainted with, have fallen short of the expectations of the public. They began with the specious appearance of general utility, and ended in disappointment and disgust, tending also materially to the injury of many people, who after having contributed to the support of others for many years, have been unfortunately left in their old age, with the cheerless prospect of obtaining a casual support from their former friends, or submitting to the distressing, and degrading alternative of removing to a parish workhouse.

Friendly Societies (as they are called), in ninety-six instances out of one hundred, have ultimately proved useless and nugatory, or of no effect, from the payments being found inadequate to the demands. To obviate this material inconvenience, I would recommend to such of your readers as wish to derive information on this subject, to peruse attentively Mrs. Cappe's (of York) late publication on Friendly Societies, (more particularly addressed to females,) but equally applicable to either sex. The work is interspersed with many suitable remarks, all tending to increase the comforts of the lower classes of society. In the neighbourhood where I reside, a Female Society has been lately established, on a plan similar to Mrs. Cappe's, under the patronage of an amiable young lady, whose chief employment is that of doing good, "and yet who blushes to find it fame," by providing for the indigent poor those comforts they otherwise could not have experienced. The outlines of this Society, if required, shall be sent, Sir, in a future letter. In order to form a Male Society, on a plan that is likely to stand the test of time, I beg to submit the following to the consideration of your correspondents, and to subjoin that the Societies to be established in the way I mean to propose, should be formed into classes.

The first to consist of honorary members, who are to derive no personal benefit from the fund, unless any of them, from unforeseen misfortunes, should be greatly reduced in circumstances; when they ought to be equally entitled to a remuneration for the money paid by them respectively to the society, as the general members of the second class, provided they from that time make their payments accordingly as hereafter stated.

Second class, to consist of tradesmen and others whose payments should be in proportion to their respective ages, as in the annexed list; and to receive such personal benefits as those payments entitle them to; which are also subjoined.

Third class, to consist of working people of every description, whose moral characters are unexceptionable.

Fourthly, a fund may be formed for the support and education of orphan children born in wedlock, until they respectively attain the age of fourteen or fifteen, and then a further sum to place each of them out in permanent situations. As this is a subject I have not yet seen or heard of being introduced into any institution of this description, I submit the propriety of the plan to such of your readers, as may feel themselves interested in wishing to make a provision for their helpless offspring. As a father, I feel for the welfare and happiness of mine, and I should be highly gratified in having the means pointed out of providing for their infancy, some of those comforts they have hitherto been accustomed to, without having recourse to insurance-offices for that purpose. I make little doubt, but these remarks will equally apply to many thousands in this kingdom, who, although they are at present above the frowns of the world, may, from the pressure of the times, be rendered incapable of making a suitable provision for their children, at least such as they wish or expect—and thus leaving them "to the pelting of the pitiless storm," unprotected and unprovided. It may be presumed, no claims would

would be made on the funds of such a society, unless the orphan children be left destitute, or in distressed circumstances, or otherwise greatly dependent on relations and friends for their support and education. For this purpose I should conceive, that not less than 5s. per quarter from such members as may feel interested in making a provision for their children (in case of sudden removal of both father and mother), in addition to the subjoined payments for sick and aged members, would entitle such children to the following payments until they are of the age before specified; and thus make one general fund for the whole. If only one child under fourteen, and until he or she is of that age, 25l. per annum; and 25l. more to place such child in a permanent situation; two children under fourteen, 16l. per annum each; and 20l. to place each of them in a permanent situation; three ditto or more under fourteen, 12l. per annum each; and 15l. each to place them out when they respectively attain the age of fourteen.* In some instances the payments may be increased, if much distressed, according as three-fourths of the special committee may determine. Any member may be at liberty to withdraw his name from the list of subscribers to the orphan fund, when forty-five years of age, but he may continue a subscriber thereto as much longer as he pleases.

The honorary members who form the first class of the proposed society, to be considered as the guardians of such orphan children during their infancy, and they should also be empowered to place them out in comfortable situations, when arrived at years of maturity, so as to render them useful members of society. The preference to be given to those who are the nearest of kin to such orphan children.

In my next letter (if this meets your approbation) I shall enlarge upon this subject, and also add some observations which I conceive would conduce to increase the comforts of a widow, left with children, by providing with an annuity for herself, and also a certain sum annually for each of her children under fifteen years of age. I have it in contemplation to assist some well disposed persons to establish such a society in this neighbourhood, on the basis of general utility, and which I should lose no time in doing if I were assured it would meet with that encouragement the subject is entitled to: but I fear we should have to contend with the prejudices of some, and the illnatured remarks of many others, although it be instituted for the best and most laudable purposes, viz. to provide for the support of aged members, widows and orphans, and widows left with a large helpless family, without making any provision for the sick members.

The following sketch will explain the proposed plan for the relief of sick and aged members.

* Should this provision be deemed more than the annual payments will admit of, I would beg leave to add, that if the interest of monies left such children by their parents, should fall short of the annual sums here intended for their support, &c. then the society should make up the deficiency, and that the principal be appropriated to establish such children in trade, or in some way of providing for themselves when arrived at years of discretion.

SECOND CLASS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To receive per week when confined to bed	0	8	0
Walking allowance -	0	4	0
Annuity after 60 -	0	3	0
to 65 -	0	4	6
to 70 and upwards	0	6	0

Payments to be made by the members.

	per quarter.			per year.		
from 17 to 20	£0	3	3	0	13	0
20 — 24	0	4	3	0	17	0
24 — 28	0	5	1	1	0	4
28 — 32	0	5	10	1	3	4
32 — 35	0	7	0	1	8	0
35 — 38	0	8	9	1	15	0
38 — 42	0	10	0	2	0	0
42 — 45	0	12	2	2	8	8
46 ——	0	15	6	3	2	0
47 ——	0	17	0	3	8	0
48 ——	0	18	9	3	15	0
49 ——	1	0	6	4	2	0
50 ——	1	2	0	4	8	0

THIRD CLASS.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
To receive per week when confined to bed	0	6	0
Walking allowance -	0	3	0
Annuity after 60 -	0	1	6
to 65 -	0	2	6
to 70 and upwards	0	4	0

Payments by the members.

	per quarter.			per year.		
from 17 to 20	£0	2	5	0	9	8
20 — 24	0	3	0	0	12	0
24 — 28	0	3	6	0	14	0
28 — 32	0	4	1½	0	16	6
32 — 35	0	5	0	1	0	0
35 — 38	0	5	10	1	3	4
38 — 42	0	6	10	1	7	4
42 — 45	0	8	4	1	13	4
46 ——	0	10	6	2	2	0
47 ——	0	11	9	2	7	0
48 ——	0	12	9	2	11	0
49 ——	0	13	9	2	15	0
50 ——	0	15	0	3	0	0

And in order to add to the permanent advantages of this Society, I should propose that the following payments be made by each Member as an admission a fee, in proportion to their respective ages.

SECOND CLASS.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*	THIRD CLASS.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
17 to 25	-	0	10	0	17 to 25	-	0	5	0
25 — 30	-	0	15	0	25 — 30	-	0	7	6
30 — 35	-	1	0	0	30 — 35	-	0	10	0
35 — 40	-	1	11	6	35 — 40	-	0	14	0
40 — 45	-	2	2	0	40 — 45	-	0	18	0
45 — 50	-	3	3	0	45 — 50	-	1	1	0

Should the sum of 8s. per week when confined to bed be considered as too small an allowance to members of the second class, by adding to the quarterly or yearly payments, half the above sums affixed to the respective ages at which they become members, will entitle such to 12s. per week when ill, and annuities to sixty, 4s. 6d. per week, &c. &c.

If members of the second class, who have received no personal benefit at any time from the society, and whose children are above the age that entitle them to relief from the orphan fund, continue their payments to the joint fund, (viz. the sick and orphan) until sixty years of age, they will be entitled to half the above weekly allowances, in addition to the before-mentioned sums, viz. to 12s. per week for members of the second class.

At whatever age a person becomes a member, the same quarterly or annual payments will be required of him while he continues a member, and no more.

To prove the inutility and inaccuracy of your correspondent, I. M's. proposed scheme, I beg leave to submit to his candour and good sense, the following examination of his statement. He expects the society to consist of one hundred members. I take this number as sufficient data to proceed with. Two things must particularly be attended to.

First, the advantages held out to those who enter; and, secondly, the means of making these permanent. With this view I shall confine my observations to the first class only of his projected society, which he mentions in p. 305, of your Magazine for May last, viz. If confined by illness to receive per week, 10s. 0d.
Walking allowance ditto, 7 6
Liberty to bequeath 5l. Towards funeral expences, 2l. Widows annuity, 3l. } 10l. 0 0

Probabilities in reference to this Society.

Upon an average there will be, out of one hundred members, three confined at one and the same time, who will be entitled according to his statement to 10s. each per week. £78 per ann.
Walking allowance to two, at 7s. 6d. each ditto, } 39 0 0
Admitting the probability of two members dying in every twelve months,
Towards funeral expences 4 0 0
Legacy by each 5l. - 10 0 0
Widows annuity each, 3l. 6 0 0
137 0 0

The above calculation only admits payments made to two widows, which on the contrary, from being a certain annual drawback from the stock of the society, in proportion to the number of members dying and leaving widows, will be subject to a considerable addition to the above; and I conceive the number will be found to increase to four widows during the first seven years; to six in ten years; and thus increase the demands on the society in a proportionate ratio.

Means of defraying the annual expence.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
One hundred members to pay on admission, 21s. each, will produce 105l. annual interest,	5	5	0
Annual payments by one hundred members at 16s. each, -	80	0	0
Fines and forfeits about	1	15	0
	87	0	0

which leaves a deficiency of 50l. per annum; therefore the demand upon the stock is near 50l. per cent more than the amount paid annually by the members, except the admission fees, which, with the general way of allowing the fund to accumulate for two or three years before any payments are made to the sick members, it should properly be considered as a reserved fund for contingent expences, rather than to be immediately applied to meet early demands on the society.

General Remarks adapted to the preceding Society.

All members to be admitted or rejected

jected by ballot. Such ballotting to be confined to the committee chosen from the first and second class as they stand on the list; sixteen from the first, and eight from the second. Forfeits by those on the committee for non-attendance when required to meet on business, one shilling each time.* The president, vice-president, stewards and assistants, and all other officers of every description, to be appointed from the first and second class in the proportion of two-thirds from the first, and one-third from the second. All incidental expences to be defrayed by the first and second classes, in the proportions before mentioned, so as to avoid all incumbrances on the fund appropriated for the third class. The honorary members to pay annually twenty-one shillings to the fund, besides fines and forfeitures, which are to be applied to pay the contingent expences of the society, such as providing a room for the purpose of meeting, transacting the business of the society, &c. The quarterly and annual meetings to be held at a private house, or a room procured for that use. General members, viz. those of the second and third classes to be entitled to receive their weekly payments when ill, after being members of the society twelve calendar months; and orphan children entitled to their annuities in the same time. Payments to the fund cease altogether at sixty-five years of age. No person to be admitted a member who is afflicted with any ailment or disorder that may be likely to render him burthensome to the society. Any one wishing to become a member to be proposed at one meeting, and ballotted for at the next. A certificate of birth required, and the same properly attested. Any one wishing to become a member, to bring a recommendation signed by two members; but if at any future time he is found to have imposed on the society, he shall for ever be expelled therefrom; and if the members who so recommended him shall be proved to have been wilfully accessary to the imposition, he shall also be expelled therefrom in like manner.

The funds of the society to be laid out by the treasurer, under the direction of a special committee, in the purchase of government stock. The anniversary meeting to be held on Midsummer day, in each year, unless such happens to be on a Sunday, then on the following day. At the annual meeting it is expected that all members do pay all their outstanding accounts, and not to meet for the purpose of feasting and rioting, and expending those sums which may be better applied in a charitable institution. Towards defraying the funeral expences of a member, the sum of ten pounds for the second class, and five pounds for the third, to be provided for by a general subscription of the members, in proportion to the number of members, and double the sum paid by the latter class to be contributed by the former. Fines and forfeits, as in other societies; except that for not accepting the office of president, the members of the first class pay five shillings, stewards three shillings, assistants two shillings, each. Should it be thought adviseable to allow the next of kin to a deceased member some legacy, it may be provided for in the same manner as the sum paid towards the funeral expence of a member. Your's, &c.

August 4, 1808. P.

P.S. As an accompaniment to Friendly Societies, I beg leave by way of postscript to my long letter, on that subject, to add a few remarks on the great benefits derived from Sunday schools, to the community at large, when well conducted.

It would be highly beneficial to the rising generation, who, as Dr. Watts emphatically observes, are to be the men and women of the next, if Sunday schools and schools of industry were more generally encouraged and better attended to than they too frequently are. It is true, I could enumerate a few exceptions to this complaint (which I fear is but too general) on the part of the managers and directors of schools of this description, and more particularly one in the small parish where I reside, which is conducted in a manner far superior to any other I know of. To facilitate the improvement of the children of both sexes, they are, it is true, taught and instructed separately, but under the sole management and occasional superintendance of a lady, whose merit is above all praise. They are instructed in the principles of religion and virtue, and the observance of the christian sabbath. To the unremitted attention of the lady (who has kindly undertaken the management) is owing the great change that is already observable from a laxity of morals to industry and propriety of conduct, in most of those who have enjoyed the benefit of her instructions and example.

The school of industry for week-days has also,

* President, or vice president, when summoned to attend by the secretary, to forfeit three shillings each; stewards, two shillings; assistants, one shilling and six-pence each, for non-attendance.

also, I understand, far exceeded her most sanguine expectations.

The expences of the salary of two masters on the sabbath day for the boys, and one school-mistress for the girls for Sundays and week-days, rent of school-room, and firing, stationary, &c. &c. and also including the amount of reward-tickets, &c. for the school of industry; do not amount to forty six pounds a-year, which is defrayed by a voluntary subscription of the parishioners, although but of small extent.

To enlarge on the benefits arising from such institutions, which are highly honourable to the managers, would surely be superfluous Remarkably illustrative of the happy effects of early instruction on the lower classes of society, is the declaration of the celebrated Mr. Howard, the philanthrophist, "that he found many of the prisons in Swisserland empty of criminal prisoners:—a circumstance that inestimable character ascribed solely to the great care that was taken in that country to give children, even the poorest, a moral and religious education."

The Dean of Lincoln, speaking of the benevolent institutions alluded to (Sunday, schools) justly observes, "that they possess an invaluable antidote to the poisonous manners of this depraved age;" and that "the power and efficacy of these establishments, reach to such an extent of situation, and of numbers, as no other mode of improvement can possibly equal." "Having," (continues the same venerable writer,) "anxiously watched their infancy, and attended to their progress, I have thought their principles the most unequivocal, and their influence the most extensive, that can be employed in the cause of general reformation."

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ADVANTAGES *to* SOCIETY *from the more general* ESTABLISHMENT *of* SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

THE endowment of Sunday schools was begun in 1785, since which period to the year 1803, (when the Sunday school union was established in London) upwards of 200,000 children were admitted into them; and it is worthy of remark, that since 1803, Sunday-schools have increased considerably, and they have also been better conducted.

The reply in the Monthly Magazine (published the 1st inst.) to G. Cumberland esq. on the Education of the Poor, induce me to add a few remarks, in corroboration of the facts there stated—"that we owe many of the evils our criminals produce to their being in a state of extreme ignorance." That this is but too lamentably true, there can be no doubt. The question, "whether the poor ought or ought not to be educated?" has been frequently and ably discussed. He who will take the trouble to peruse the accounts of the lives, trials, and executions of the most notorious malefactors in this kingdom, will find them protesting in their last moments with anguish of heart, that the violation of the sabbath was the first offence in their iniquitous course; that however the career of their villainy terminated, it always *began* by a neglect of attending divine worship on *Sundays*; by shortly after profaning that day, with gambling, tipling, and other excesses; and in the last stage of their profligacy, by often selecting it as best suited to their thefts, depredations, sacrileges, and murders. Can any thing add to the very great advantages arising from the general diffusion of knowledge among the lower classes so effectually as to Sunday schools? I answer, without hesitation, Nothing can; more especially if the children are rewarded according to their respective merits, which will serve as an incentive to greater industry, and occasion a spirit of emulation to be excited amongst them.

To revert to the very great utility of Sunday-schools, for the purpose of counteracting the pernicious tendency of such profligate and improper conduct of those who have not had the benefit of early instruction, or been properly initiated in those primary duties which it is incumbent on all to attend to as members of civil society, and which is the indispensable duty of every parent to impress early on the minds of youth:—the due observance of the sabbath is the first point inculcated by these excellent institutions, and the mind is formed in its earliest apprehension thus to feel the just value of this great security, and what the duty and conduct of youth must be so as to be happy here, and to enable them to enjoy everlasting felicity hereafter; for among the causes which the unhappy victims to the laws of their country allege for their ruin, and its attendant consequences, the breach of the sabbath must be accounted as the first step in guilt, as it takes place before they are capable of the crimes of more mature age.

August 11, 1808. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read several remarks in your valuable publication, respecting the cuckoo, I thought proper to send you the following

following particulars, which are well authenticated by a friend of mine, of whose veracity no doubt need be entertained. Living at a farm-house, a considerable distance from any village, he frequently heard the note of a cuckoo that sat in the hedge near his barn-door. Curiosity induced him to examine the spot, and in a short time he found a hedge-sparrow's nest, that appeared quite finished though empty. The next morning he found in it a large egg, which he knew was not the bird's that formed the nest. The three succeeding mornings he also visited the place, and found each day a small blue egg deposited. Soon after the sparrow sat, and after the usual time of incubation, the large bird and the three small ones appeared, and all fed by the hedge-sparrow. In a few days after he went as usual, and found the cuckoo very busily employed in killing the small birds, but at his appearance instantly took flight. However, determined to gratify his curiosity, he went to the place and found the young sparrows destroyed, one of them lying on the side of the nest, and the other two on the ground. About a week after he procured a large wicker cage and secured the young cuckoo, placing it in the same hedge. It is constantly attended by the sparrow, and fed by her, though it will eat bread or eggs given by any of the family. It is at this time a fine bird in full plumage, and appears at its full growth.

Hinkley, Your's, &c.
Aug. 26, 1808. A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE appellation Watling-street, Mr. Whitaker observes in his History of Manchester, "has baffled the powers of etymology;" and the names which follow have also eluded the researches of etymologists.

The word *acha*, written *ake*, *ak*, and *ac*; as in *Achamannum*, now Bath, in the *Akemann* street, &c. is Gaelic for a mound, bank, border, ridge, &c. The letters *b*, *f*, and *m*, were anciently written for each other. *Fonn* is Gaelic for land, which, as *f* was often pronounced as *v*, became *vonn*, and *vonn* as *m* with a point (*ṁ*) was the Gaelic *v*, became *monn*; and this was written *man*, *man*, and *men*: thus *men* meant land in the *Menapii* or *Menavii*,* of the Netherlands: *mon* and *man* the same in the island of *Mona*,† or *Manna*; and in the word *manor*‡. Hence the *Akemann* must be rendered from its *formation* as a *raised* road, *the bank or ridge*, *land* or *way*; and our modern names of old roads, which are translations, and in many places are termed *ridgeways*, and words synonymous thereto, will further prove the propriety of this explanation.

It must be observed that a Gaelic word for land was often their term for road or way. Thus *cosan* is a foot path or way, in which *cos* is foot, and *an* a variation of *en*, land. *Ake* in *Akeman*, means as beforementioned, the bank or ridge, and *mann* the road or way.—Again, *arm*, in *Armin-street*, implies in the Gaelic, *army*; and *in*, land, which is also the road or way.

Settlements were originally named from their situations, and long before towns were built. On the banks of the river formerly called the *Ure*, or *Euor*, (but now at the place here referred to, the *Ouse*) was *Euor*-AC, changed to *Evor*-AC, and *Ebor*-AC:—a name which meant the *Euor*-BORDER settlement. The Romans, to prevent the junction and clashing of vowels, often used *b* for *u*; and hence their name *Eborac* in Eboracum.

In like manner as *Easc*, water, is changed to *Osc*, or *Osk*, in the *Oskol*; or to *Ox*, which the Saxons wrote for *Osc*, in Oxford; so *Ach*, or *Ac*, border, is changed to *Oc* in various names. Thus *Berr-oc*, which the Saxons rightly wrote in *Berroc-Scyre*, is derived from *Ber*, *Bir*, or *Biur*, water, and *Oc*, border or territory; and *Biur-oc*, to avoid a like junction of vowels, was by the Romans written *Bibroc*; and the people of the territory (on *both* sides of the Thames, according to Lysons's Britannia) were named *from their situation*, the *Bibroci*, or the Water-borderers.

From not attending to the aboriginal mode of naming places, and explaining their appellations, our books of ancient history, and of local description, are intermixed with such ludicrous conceits, and misapplied remarks, that corrections unknown to their writers are every where necessary to obtain truth. Quotations without number might be given to evince the reality of this, from authors who have traced

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* *Men ev*, means the sea land, or land reclaimed from the ocean, or bordering on water.

† The *a* in this word is a contraction of *au*, little; thus the *Au-beg*, or little water, is named also the *Mull-a*.

‡ This word implies the *great land*—*or* being an augment, or variation of *er*, great.

traced the history of mankind through various ages, and deduced nations of like names from one another, where no communication ever took place, and where *similar situations only* produced like denominations.

Thus authors suppose the Bibroci of France to have come from the Continent originally in a body, and to have imparted their name to the lands on the Thames. In like manner the *Hædui*, the Cattle-Land inhabitants, or graziers, who possessed the grazing parts of Somerset and Gloucester shires, and whose name is derived from *Ed*, or *Hed*, cattle, and *Du*, Land, are also supposed to have come from France; because a nation of such name was in early times found there, in a situation similar to this in England:—"But fathers of families were the first sovereigns, and the patriarchal was the most ancient form of government."—Hence mankind must have originally migrated in families, and time and necessity only, from the great numbers of these, formed nations. The first inhabitants coming thus, brought no *national* name, nor were denominations given to places in Britain but such as their natural situations implied. But our authors have brought all the British tribes from the Continent by nations, and have placed them in situations perfectly corresponding to their old names, without duly examining their import.

But to return to this necessary digression, the word *Easc*, water, was varied to *Isc*, in Isca-Silurum; and *Ac*, border, was varied to *Ic*, in *Badonica*, a name for Bath, as well as other ancient appellations.

Having then traced *Ach*, or *Ac*, bank, ridge, border, &c. to *Oc* and *Ic*, in the names of places, I shall next shew the derivation of the *Iceni*, or *Ikeni*.

The Ikeni are known to have recovered much land from the sea by their embankments, and these with the lakes on their sides were the principal features of the *flat* part of their country. We have found that *Ic* may be varied from *Ach*, and may imply bank; and it will not be denied that it may also import *Dike*. *En*, in the word *Iceni*, is Gaelic for land; and the people of this district were most probably named from the features of their country, situation, and improvements, *The Bank*, or *Dike-Landers*.

These people were also named *Cenimanni*; which word is doubtless derived from *Ken*, or *Cen*, a variation of *Can*, a lake; and *mann*, understood as before-mentioned. So that this nation were termed *Dike-Landers*, or *Lake-Landers*, from their country abounding not only with dikes, but with lakes on their sides. These dikes and lakes extended over Cambridgeshire, and perhaps over part of Lincolnshire, as well as over parts of other districts; and as places took their names from their principal features, as well as from their situations, we may rationally conclude that the Ikeni and Cenimanni are here justly rendered.

From *Can*, a lake also, the *n* pronounced, as in other Gaelic words, *ng*, comes the name Cangii, *Lake-Landers*, of which so much has been confusedly and falsely written in history, from not understanding the origin of the name.

Without considering that ideas were originally collected from perceptions, and that a clear agreement was conveyed between words and things, without apprehending that old names of roads were descriptive of their *constructions*, *situations*, or *uses*; and that their appellations were chiefly *common* names; we have in these particulars laid no foundation for research, but have been lost in fanciful conjecture, and groundless assertion. We are told by *all* our authors, that the *Icening-street* means the road to the Iceni; and Dr. Plott discovering an *Ikneld-street* in Staffordshire, laboured to prove that the Ikeni inhabited that county also. Just so are we informed that the *Watling-street* implies "the road to Ireland," as though we actually had a road which ran directly to that kingdom. Dr. Stukeley, in his Itinerary, indeed goes further, and asserts that, "it is the road to Rome." "For," adds he, "take a ruler and lay it upon a map of Europe, from Chester through London and Dover, and it will make a straight line with Rome." In like manner the *Akemann-street* has been rendered "*the road of the men of Aches*," because it led to *Achamannum*, or Bath.

We have several Ikening-streets (as well as Watling-streets) in various parts of the kingdom, and these names obtained also in roads not leading to the Iceni; but from authors taking for granted that the Icening-street meant the road to the Iceni, various are the opinions, and many are the disquisitions, upon the right and the wrong Icening-streets; and so again of the Watling-streets.

The Akemann and the Armin we have explained; the Ikening we shall soon discover

discover to have been an ancient British *common* name for a road. The *Watling* is confessedly a Roman work—a Road to their Conquests in Wales. The Romans never attempted Ireland, and in their time it could not be called the Irish road.

In early times, when our vallies were overrun by rivers and swamps, and when their woods were the haunts of wild beasts, low lands were dangerous for travelling. Hence our *oldest* roads, every where must have traversed the *hills* or *highlands*, and were named the *high ways*.* The Icening-street being an old road, as much as possible avoided vallies, and, by frequently making curves, kept on the tops or sides of hills. It is not an old raised road, but generally exhibits a flat narrow tract. It therefore took not its name from its *formation*, as did the Akemann, but from its *situation*. The reader may consult Messrs. Lysons's Britannia, which contains the Bishop of Cloyne's Accurate Description of this Road.

The *Ikeneld*, or *Icening*, is called also *Ikning*, *Ikneld*, and Ak*neld*; and the name is said to be found in Acelton, Icalton, and Ai*gordon*. It goes (says Dr. Stukeley) to *Aigordon* hill, north of Bridport; and he conceives that it derives its name not from beginning, but from ending at the Iceni. I shall make it appear that it is derived from neither.

Ach, *Ak*, and *Ac*, are syllables which frequently denote hills, and various names of places in this kingdom beginning with these, will, from their situations, decide this point. As *g* was anciently often changed to *c*, this syllable is, I conceive, derived from *Aigle*, an hill, as in Ai*gordon* beforementioned, and is often changed to *Aiche*, and *Ach*, in old names. Thus *Blaighdon*, or *Blaighdown*, a range of hills in Somerset, &c. is also written more generally *Blackdown*, which implies hill-land; *Ton* and *Don*, in all our old names implying land.

In Vallancey's Tracts, *Ing* and *Ning* are said to import a corner: and in his Prospectus, "*n* is said to be a preposite, inserted euphoniously." To the abbreviation of the proper names, *Edward*, *Oliver*, *Eleanor*, &c. we also prefix *n*, to remove the open, slow, and weak articulation of words beginning with a vowel. In like manner, when words beginning with vowels were added to others, so as to form compound terms, it was still more necessary to use prefixes, in order to strengthen the sound of the compound words. But the word *In*, pronounced *Ing*, and sometimes written *Ning*, will be found in old names only to imply a *track*, and more generally *land*. *Ike-ning* will, therefore, from what has already been said of words for land implying a road or way, be found to mean the *hill* or *high-way*. In like manner (as *Ealt*, or *Eald*, is rout or road) *Ikoneld* will also imply the *hill* or *high road* or *way*.

In my next I will explain the term Watling-street.

Your's, &c. A. B.

* Hence our name *highways* perhaps.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS *made during a* TOUR *through the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.—NO. XXIII.

HAVING in two preceeding letters narrated the circumstances which probably may interrupt our correspondence, I feel anxious to conclude the observations which occurred during my tour on the shores of Lake Erie. Nor would they have been so long deferred, had I been able to procure the numbers of your Magazine since the publication of my second letter, which would have enabled me to escape repetitions I fear now unavoidable. This circumstance your readers will duly consider, and accept as my apology. Therefore, before I proceed with my travelling remarks, I shall state, that since my last, two midshipmen and three sailors, who were sent from the Melampus frigate to procure water, at Lynnhaven Bay, have been made prisoners by the United States. The universal opinion is, that war is inevitable, or that nothing can prevent it but a signal victory over the Russians by Bonaparte; and I hesitate not to add, that if we are compelled into war with Great Britain, the necessity of the measure will be so fully admitted, that it is probable the union of sentiment which exists on this subject, in these united republics, was never on any occasion, in any nation, exceeded, probably in none ever equalled.

The river Cayahoga is about forty yards wide one mile from its mouth, just below which a sand bar obstructs its navigation: it is however thought that if a pier were run into the lake, that impediment would be removed. The river itself is

is deep enough for vessels of from 150 to 200 tons burthen; its waters are very muddy, and filled with a variety of fish. One morning Mr. Phelps, jun. and myself, walked to the mouth of the river, and saw a man catch nineteen fish by angling in something less than thirty minutes. We purchased the whole for twenty-five cents The smallest of them weighed about half a pound, many full two pounds each. The bluff of land on which Cleveland stands runs into a point overlooking the mouth of the river, commanding an extensive view of the lake, whose deeply indented cliffs are covered with timber of enormous growth, and from which the eye discerns several glittering cataracts descend in solitary torrents, and, crossing a fine silicious sandy beach, mix with the waters of the lake, the navigation of which is rendered more pleasant in consequence of those waters being ever fresh, and in the hottest day of summer, when taken from a given depth, always cool and refreshing.

On the 2d day of June all the persons delegated by the United States, the state of Connecticut, the Fire Company, and the Connecticut Land Company, who had not come on by land, arrived in the Cayahoga, in a handsome vessel of about sixty tons, belonging to Judge Phelps. As this was the largest vessel that ever entered that river, she was welcomed by many expressions of joy from the neighbours, who had collected to see her, and whom she saluted with two guns. The great body of Indians were, however, yet wanted, and the party continued at Cleveland. We were all crowded into a small house, and badly enough accommodated with house and bed room. Every thing else we had in profusion, Judge Phelps having brought great store of groceries, wines, acid for punch, &c.

Whilst at Cleveland, I had the honour of drawing blood from a description of men who unceasingly lavish oceans of this vital fluid. Monarchs were my patients, Sir, who submitted with appropriate dignity to an operation they themselves prescribed. with a view to prevent some future malady, rather than for the cure of present disease; and the anticipated evil, it seems, was always best prevented when the blood was drawn from the foot. One poor old man, though a great chief, whose name I forget, was very ill, and I mention the case to commemorate the filial affection of his son. His tent was on the west side, we resided on the east side, of the Cayahoga. I used to see the old man two, and sometimes three times a day, and his son would be constantly running backwards and forwards, and with tears in his eyes, and the most affectionate gestures, praying instant relief for his father. When with him, he would secure his father's head on his lap, cover him with boughs, to keep off the sun, devise a thousand plans to prevent the flies from teazing him, give him nourishment and medicine with his own hands;—in short, I cannot better exemplify his character than by comparing it to Friday's, in Robinson Crusoe. Fortunately, (for I felt myself much interested for the old chief) he soon recovered, and, in proof of his gratitude for my supposed services, made me a present of a wild turkey, which, in the feathers, weighed twenty-eight pounds. When at Cleveland, I also saw a case, in which the ignorant obstinacy of a mother had saved her son from death through the more culpable ignorance of his surgeon. The case was that of psoas abscess, which was advised to be opened, so as to discharge the matter at once. This the mother would not assent to. A small depending opening was made by nature, which slowly permitted the contents of the abscess to be evacuated. Considerable portions of the bone had exfoliated when I saw it, which was about two years after the disease first attracted his mother's attention. He was then recovering appetite and health; yet a piece of bone was easily discoverable by the probe, although the patient was able to walk without crutches. Having escaped death by the doctor, I thought he then had little to fear from the disease, and therefore boldly prognosticated a certain recovery. Those who are acquainted with the practice of the late Mr. Justimond, will recollect that nature healed the above exactly in the manner he advised in cases of psoas abscess.

The genius of the Indians seems rather to enable them to carry to high degrees of perfection certain specific objects, than to invent others. Their moccasons, which are made of deer skin, boiled in bear's grease, are neatly ornamented with the quills of the hedge-hog, more beautifully dyed blue, red, and black, than can be done by the whites; nor will they divulge the secret. I saw also some very neat pocket-books, and other fancy articles, made with considerable elegance, and dyed with much taste.

Chastity, I should suspect, is not highly appreciated among the red people; for on one of my friends enquiring of Captain John's lady (dignified, I assure you, Sir, with a little squat carcase, inclining to corpulency, having a head covered with long, uncombed, matted hair, shining with grease, and swarming with vermin,

vermin, her face painted, or rather daubed, with blue, red, and yellow paint, whilst her other beauties were attempted to be concealed by a piece of old blue cloth, wrapped about her shoulders, and the remnant of a black petticoat descending from her waist), what family she had, she most egregiously mistook the question, and first pointing to her mouth, and then to a bottle she had in her hand, repeated the word whisky, burst into a horse-laugh, nodded significantly at an adjoining wood, and strongly expressed her disposition to exchange her favours for some of that bewitching liquor. With such bipeds one would think no man who had ever associated with the civilized world would live; but all men do not partake of these feelings. With Captain John's party came a white man, who had much interest with the Pottawottamies. He was a native of Massachusetts, of a very respectable family of the name of Coffin; his brother being at that time a senator in the legislature of that state. He said he had accompanied Sir J. Mackenzie on his tour to the N.W. coast, and had since lived and been naturalized with the Indians, whose habits and manners he strictly imitated. He was a man of much strength of mind, but of the most depraved and immoral habits. Like the Indians, he was often drunk, mixed in their noisy revelries and drunken quarrels; but, like them, was instantly silenced, and sent to his tent, by the order of that Indian whom, before the party began to drink, they had appointed to guard them from the evil consequences of their inebriety (and this man, be he whom he might, never drank).

Coffin had married a squaw, and was, when I saw him, labouring under a disease of the jaw-bone, the effect of a musket ball, received by him in a rencontre with some Spaniards. The day after we met, he called me aside from my friends, desired me to examine his jaw, and with expressions stronger and more brutal, with oaths and imprecations more horrible, than I ever before or since heard, told me he knew I could cure him, if I would, and plainly insinuated that if I would not, the object of our expedition should fail, and the whole party be murdered. He was of too much consequence to be despised; and as a piece of the jaw was absolutely about to exfoliate, and therefore it was not improbable he would soon be well, I gave him something, I forget what, that could do no harm, nor probably any good, boldly promised his recovery in about six weeks; but as I did not stay with him so long, I am unable to state my prophetic pretensions. This man's physiognomy was rendered horribly disgusting by the cicatrix in his cheek, and his voice materially affected by the enlargement of the jaw, which had been injured by the ball.

The Indians we were with were fond of gymnastic exercises; they frequently ran races with the whites, but were always beaten when the race was short; when it extended, say more than 2 or 300 yards, they were as invariably conquerors. Their children were remarkably expert with the bow and arrow. Making a small slit in a cane, which we set upright in the ground, we frequently used to insert in it the sixteenth part of a dollar, which the eldest son of Standing Stone was to shoot at, and generally struck it at the distance of about fifteen yards, when it became his own; his eye was so accurate, and his honesty so exemplary, that when he displaced the silver by hitting the cane, so that we could not determine whether it or the silver received the blow, we used to leave it to his decision; nor do I believe he ever claimed the reward when the silver itself was not struck. His brother was equally expert at shorter distances, as well as several other Indian boys.

The language of the Indians is guttural. It would seem as if they could not exert themselves to speak distinctly. Every few words terminated with a word which comes as near to *hough*, as aspirated as I can spell it, and seemed to be the counter-part of the inaspiration of a hog. At least such was the idea assigned to this pronunciation by my ear.

Before I conclude these straggling remarks, collected in or near Cleveland, I must inform you, that about six miles therefrom lives Mr. Williams. He was the first settler in the county of Trumbull, into which he removed in July 1798, and fixed his residence upwards of ninety miles from the nearest white family. His wife was then pregnant; he himself was compelled to leave her, and navigate the lake as far as Buffaloe Creek, in the State of New York, for fresh provisions. Returning late in November, he encountered a severe storm, and was driven far from his intended port. His wife supposed that he had perished, and was delivered early in December, in the midst of this distress, of a boy. She, however, got through her difficulties, and her husband, after sometime, returned in the year 1800. When the Reserve was divided, the proprietors settled 500 acres on the boy, as the first-born of the Reserve; he, however, did not live to enjoy the benefit, nor do I think

think the gift was well appropriated; it ought to have been given to the woman, who so heroically endured so many evils.

R. DINMORE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF you can spare half a column of your extensively circulated Magazine for the insertion of the following, you will considerably benefit a benevolent object, and oblige a constant reader.

MR. CHARLES GRIGNION.

The public will learn with pain, that this venerable artist, who may justly be considered as the father of engraving in this country, has been reduced by age and infirmities to a situation of the greatest difficulty. Having for near *seventy years* devoted himself to the steady pursuit of his profession, his eyes have at length failed him, and at the age of ninety he is compelled for ever to relinquish it.

In a nation abounding with wealth like Great Britain, it is deeply to be lamented, that any man, who has passed through life in an industrious and laudable manner, should find the close of his last days embittered by pecuniary embarrassments; but it would be still more lamentable if an individual, who has given up the whole of his life to the cultivation and practice of an ingenious art, which he has never prostituted to unworthy purposes, should be ultimately deserted by those whose taste he has contributed to form, and whose virtues he has assisted to establish.

The chief employment of Mr. Gregnion has been the embellishment of books of amusement and instruction. The humour of Addison, the sentiment of Sterne, the morality of Johnson, are all indebted to him for illustration and enforcement; and those who know that the impressions made on the mind of *youth* by ideas received through the organs of vision, are at the least as strong as those occasioned by any other *sense*, will readily admit the influence which Mr. Grignion's graver must have possessed upon the several generations to which its effects have been published.

Mr. Grignion has a wife and a daughter, the latter nearly blind; they are totally dependent on him for support. A subscription for the purchasing of an annuity has commenced under very favourable auspices; several artists, and known patrons of the arts, having already sent liberal contributions. No large sum will be required to save this venerable man from the extremity of his hard fate, —he "wants but little here below," nor is it probable that he will "want that little long." The gentlemen who have particularly interested themselves in his behalf, feel confident that the generosity, if not the justice of the public, will aid them in placing him in *decent comfort* for the few years that he has yet to live.

The principal subscribers at present are, the Earl of Carlisle, 20*l.*; J. Hope, esq. 10*l.*; W. Lock, esq. 5*l.* 5*s.*; John Julius Angerstein, 5*l.* 5*s.*; Messrs. Hoare and Co. 5*l.*; Winter, esq. Bank solicitor, 5*l.* and 1*l.* monthly; besides numerous subscriptions of 1*l.* 1*s.* and under.

Should you, Sir, wish to be informed of the particulars respecting Mr. Grignion, Mr. Johnson would, I have no doubt, give you every information you could wish.

Your's, &c.

A CONSTANT READER.

P. S. Subscriptions continue to be received by Messrs. Hoare, bankers, Fleet-street; Messrs. Hammersley and Co. bankers, Pall-Mall; Messrs. Rogers and Co bankers, Cornhill; Mr. Johnson, bookseller, St. Paul's Church-yard; Mr. Richardson, No. 23, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange; Mr. Carpenter, Old Bond street; Mr. C. Cook, Paternoster row; Mr. Richardson, No. 31, Strand, printseller; Mr. W. Sharp, engraver, 50, Titchfield street; Mr. C. Warren, ditto, 17, St. Chad's row, Grays inn road; Mr. Heath, ditto, Russell-place; and Mr. John Hunt, Examiner-office, Beaufort-buildings, Strand.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HASTEN to give your Correspondent H. O. (p. 134) all the information that I am able respecting the times of arrival and departure, and other habits of the swift. I have indeed been an attentive observer of the swallow tribe for several years past, and have observed that this species (*hirundo apus*) usually arrives in the beginning of May, and departs about the 10th or 11th of August; though I have sometimes seen one or two straggling birds of this species, for a few days after that time. For several weeks previous to their departure these birds assemble together in great numbers and soar to a vast height in the air, uttering at the same time a loud shrill cry, whence in some parts of England, they are denominated *squeakers*. Their place of destination when they leave their summer haunts has never been clearly ascertained, though it is generally believed that the whole of this genus migrate into some warmer climate, as they have been observed at the Cape of Good Hope,

Hope, in Ægypt, in Senegal, and in other tropical countries.*

Perhaps the following notices of the first appearance of migratory birds in this neighbourhood, last spring may not be unacceptable to H. O.

April the 18th. The chimney swallow, *hirundo rustica*, made its first appearance; but the species did not become numerous until the second week in May.

May 1. The martin, *hirundo urbica*, first appeared.

May 13. The swift, *hirundo apus*, first appeared, which was rather later than usual.

The insertion of this in your useful miscellany will much oblige, Sir,

Your's, &c.

London, A NATURALIST.
September 2, 1808.

P.S. I shall feel myself much obliged to your Correspondent H. O. if he will notice in your Magazine the first and latest appearance of the other species of swallow, (*H. urbica* and *rustica*), in the neighbourhood in which he lives.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of* RECENT TRAVELS *in* SPAIN, *in which particular* ATTENTION *was paid to the* ANTIQUITIES *of that* COUNTRY.—*Continued from p.* 26.

BEING at no great distance from Lerida in Catalonia, I resolved to visit that place, before turning towards the southern parts of Spain. Lerida, celebrated in history under its antient name Ilerda, as the scene of the masterly operations carried on by Cæsar against Petreius and Afranius, who commanded an army in the interest of Pompey, during the civil wars of Rome: Lerida is situated in the western part of Catalonia near to the borders of Arragon, upon the great road from Madrid into France, about twenty-two Spanish leagues, or above eighty English miles to the eastward of Saragossa, and 110 miles to the westward of Barcelona.

Leaving Saragossa by the bridge over the Ebro, I turned down its left, or northern bank for about half a league to the river Gallego, a rapid torrent coming down from the Pyrenees, and at times covering a broad sandy bed. On it is a long wooden bridge in the neighbourhood of the ruins of one of stone, which extended across the whole channel.

The road for five leagues from Saragossa leads down the vale of the Ebro, gradually narrowing as we proceed, being confined on the north side by high precipices producing only rosemary, lavender, box, and other odoriferous shrubs, the growth of similar dry tracts of land. The plain is fertile and well cultivated, covered with woods and vineyards, and well peopled, the inhabitants chiefly occupying a number of large villages. At the end of the five leagues, the road quits the vale leading diagonally up through the precipices and hills on the left; and after three leagues more, brings the traveller to a solitary house called *La Venta de St. Lucia.*

The journey of the following day led through the villages of Bujaralos, at the distance of four leagues, Peñalba two, Candasnos two, to the Venta de Fraga, four leagues.

The whole tract of country from the plain of the Ebro, is elevated, uneven, dry, and uncultivated. Round the villages are a few spots under grain; but they afford only a poor recompence for the labour bestowed on them. This tract is also so destitute of water, that the inhabitants have no other supply but what is procured from tanks or pools, made to collect the rain; which, in this arid region, falls but seldom in the summer season.

On the north side of this tract of country are ranges of bare mountains, the southern slopes of the Pyrenees; but on the south side clumps of trees intermixed with patches of green pasture, afford some relief to the eye.

From the Venta to the town of Fraga, the road leads over a wide open level space, and then down a long rapid descent for above two leagues. This level space is in general covered with *esparto*, (*spartum*), furnishing materials for the industry of the thinly scattered inhabitants.

Fraga, by some supposed to have been called, in the time of the Romans, Erga, and by others Flavia Gallica, is situated on the east bank of the river Cinca, the ancient Cinga, running in a southerly direction from the Pyrenees to the Ebro. The river flows rapidly in a deep channel with high steep banks, particularly on the east side, where they rise up into a chain of low hills, between which and the river, the town is placed. Fraga was formerly an important post; as lying on the frontiers of Arragon and Catalonia, and commanding a passage over the Cinca, a stream too considerable to be forded for many miles higher up: it was of course strongly fortified with a castle on a commanding

* See Prosper Alpin. Hist. Ægypt. vol i. p. 198 Herodotus, lib. ii. 22. and Adanson's Voyage to Senegal.

manding eminence; but these works are now gone to decay.

After rising up from Fraga, the road stretches for a couple of leagues across a tract of dry bare hills, with a few habitations in the bottoms, to the village of Alcaraz, where it descends into a rich and beautiful plain, well cultivated, planted, and peopled, extending a great way to the northward along the west bank of the river Segre; which river I soon reached, and travelling for three leagues more in this delicious tract arrived at Lerida, distant five leagues from Fraga.

Lerida is situated on the slope and along the foot of a small insulated hill, washed on the east side by the river Segre the antient Sicoris, over which is a stone bridge, in length 400 feet, consisting of seven unequal arches, having been repaired at various periods.

The summit of the hill, which, although affording very little room, was probably the whole space occupied by the antient Ilerda, is still covered with the old cathedral and other buildings, with fortifications of different ages and modes of construction; and it corresponds perfectly with the description given of it by Lucan in his Pharsalia, lib. 4 v. 11.

Colle tumet modico lenique excrevit in altum
Pingue solum tumulo; super hunc fundata vetusta
Surgit Ilerda manu: placidis prælabitur undis
Hesperios inter Sicoris non ultimus amnes,
Saxeus ingenti quem pons amplectitur arcu,
Hibernas passurus aquas.

In another passage (lib. 4. v. 144) the poet stiles Ilerda as lofty in its situation; and so it is if considered with respect to the plain extending to the south, west, and north, on its own side of the river, as well as to the east on the opposite side: for although the summit of the hill may not be elevated more than 350 feet above the river, yet for several miles in all directions there is no ground of an equal elevation.

The sides of this hill are on all parts steep, and on the northern parts inaccessible; but on the south side the slope is the most gentle, so that it is occupied by part of the present town: and from the middle of the west side, a spur projects into the plain, narrow towards the summit of the hill but widening as it goes down, and of easier access than the neighbouring parts on either hand.

This spur of the hill is a characteristic feature of Ilerda, as will appear from a consideration of the account of Cæsar's operations at this place, contained in the Commentaries of the Civil Wars, beginning at cap. 37.

Although the Segre in the neighbourhood of Lerida flows in general, as Lucan says, with a gentle stream, because there it has extricated itself from the mountains, and has space to enlarge its channel through the plain, yet it is subject to sudden risings either after rains or the melting of the snows in the Pyrenees, where it has its sources. When I was at Lerida in the middle of October, the Segre was much swelled by the rains; and it fell above two feet perpendicular, in the two days I remained on its banks.

Both above and below Lerida, the river is divided into several channels enclosing sandy islands, of which some are bare and others are covered with grass and bushes, but none of them safe from occasional inundation.

The body of water is much diminished in the present times by drains opened for the purposes of irrigation on each side, from the river itself, as well as from some tributary streams, particularly from one which falls into the Segre two leagues above Lerida. The drain or canal from this stream, the Noguera, is taken up six leagues from the town and carried along the side of the hills which bound the plain to the westward, and which are washed on the opposite side by the Cinca already mentioned. The canal discharges itself into the Segre, four leagues to the southward of Lerida: having at different points of its course collateral cuts to allow the water to go off, in order to be conducted round the fields and gardens with which the plain of Lerida is covered.

This plain, or as it is called the *huerta* or garden of Lerida, is in general elevated 100 feet above the Segre, but varied by some flat eminences to the southward of Lerida. One of these eminences is situated about 500 yards from the foot of the hill of Lerida, its eastern base having probably once been washed by the Segre, although at present they are separated by a narrow slip of low land, at times covered by the river. This eminence is much lower than the summit of the hill, being level and of a triangular shape, bounded by steep sides on the east and south; but the side facing north-west, sinks down with a gradual slope to the plain.

About midway between this eminence and the hill of Lerida is a semicircular promontory of the great plain, advancing towards the Segre, but in fact more elevated

vated than the contiguous parts of the plain. When this is seen from the westward, its projection gives it the appearance of an elevation; and the same effect is produced to the observer on the banks of the river below it.

We are told in the Commentaries that on his arrival in the plain of Lerida, and joining his forces under C. Fabius, Cæsar offered battle to the troops under Petreius and Afranius who were posted on the eminence I have just described: but the enemy declining to come down to the plain, he withdrew and fortified a camp about 600 paces from their position. The level ground between this eminence and the town of Lerida, Cæsar says, was about 300 paces, a distance corresponding very accurately with that of 500 yards, which I estimated on the spot. In the midst of this level ground was a gentle swelling (*tumulus paullo editior*), which Cæsar wished to occupy; by which step, he would cut off the communication between the enemy and the town. It has been already observed, that the round promontory on the edge of the plain would, to an observer on the west side, particularly if viewed from an elevation, present the appearance of an eminence. Cæsar might therefore naturally term it a *tumulus*, although it is in fact, level with the rest of the plain.

In attempting to seize this post, an action commenced with the enemy, who, observing his motions and being nearer to the spot, took possession of it before Cæsar's men got to the spot. A long contest with various success took place, which ended in that party of the enemy being forced to retire under the walls of Lerida, whither they were followed by Cæsar's troops, who mounted by a part of the hill which ran out to a considerable length, but was narrow on the ridge, and the sides were so abrupt, that neither infantry nor cavalry could be brought up to cover their flanks.

This projecting and sloping ridge was most probably that part of the hill of Lerida already described as running out like a spur or counterfort into the plain on the West side. Upon this spot therefore, a very obstinate contest happened, which ended in both parties withdrawing within their works; the enemy not a little elated because they had been able to withstand all Cæsar's assaults, whilst his troops considered it little less than a victory to have maintained for five hours together a close engagement with the enemy, who had the advantage of the ground, and even to have driven them within the cover of the town.

During these transactions at Lerida, the Segre was so swelled by the melting of the snows in the mountains, that the two bridges thrown over it by Fabius, were carried away, and all communication with the eastern side of the river was cut off. Cæsar's army was thus reduced to the greatest distress; for in the space of thirty miles up the rivers Cinca and Segre from their conflux, neither of them could be passed; and the enemy had drawn together in Lerida all the corn and other necessaries to be found in the environs. Cæsar attempted to repair his temporary bridges over the Segre, still swoln and furious: but the enemy by means of their bridge at Lerida, sent parties which obliged him to desist from his labour. On the appearance however of reinforcements arriving for him out of Gaul, Cæsar made one great effort to support them against the attacks of the enemy, and succeeded in transporting a body of troops over the Segre, by means of a sort of boats, with which he had become acquainted during his expeditions to Britain. These boats were framed with light timbers interwoven with wicker-work, and covered with hides. In this way he was enabled to rescue his Gallic friends, and to procure considerable supplies for his army.

But as it was too inconvenient to subsist an army by such precarious means, Cæsar resolved on a most extraordinary measure; no less than to divert a part of the waters of the Segre, by cutting trenches to the depth of thirty feet, into which they might flow, and so produce at least a temporary diminution of the stream, which might allow him either to receive supplies with facility, or at once to remove his army to the eastern side of the river, where he should be at liberty to follow such operations against the enemy as might be advisable. This measure had been so far carried on, that the waters of the Segre were lowered enough to allow not only the cavalry but even the infantry to pass in certain places; when at the same time, one of the bridges was repaired, and a ford was discovered; and Cæsar learned that Petreius and Afranius beginning now to fear that they should in their turn be cut off from supplies, meditated an escape from Lerida, in order to carry the war into the southern parts of Spain, where they hoped to find many supporters.

This

This information spurred on Cæsar's troops to redouble their exertions, until at last he was able to transport his whole army to the east bank of the Segre, and to follow the enemy who had abandoned Lerida, and were proceeding down along the river to a bridge they had prepared upon the Ebro, in the neighbourhood of a place not known called Octogesa.

To follow Cæsar in all the steps he took in this most able and instructive campaign, until without striking a blow he compelled the enemy to lay down their arms and surrender at discretion;—to do this is not the purpose of this communication; I will therefore content myself with saying, that owing to the high state of cultivation which prevails all over the plain of Lerida, no vestiges of the entrenchments of the rival armies are now to be seen; and that the east banks of the Segre, although now in general in pasturage, have in former times been cultivated for some leagues below Lerida, so that it would require some time and care to trace the operations of Cæsar and his opponents in that tract. My time was too limited to allow me to do much in this way: but it is not to be supposed that, lower down towards the confluence of the Segre and the Ebro, no remains of camps or entrenchments should be discoverable; for there the country is rugged and mountainous, and works thrown up in such situations may probably still be easily traced.

To return to the ditches or reservoirs (*fossæ*) begun to be digged by Cæsar, for drawing off the waters of the Segre, no vestiges of such works have ever been observed in the situation where they probably existed. It is true that above Lerida, on the west side of the river, some low marshy spots are found; but whether these have been produced by Cæsar's works, or whether his *fossæ* were intended to draw the water into such natural depressions, these are points now not to be ascertained.

Many modes have been suggested by commentators for executing Cæsar's great works for the above purpose; of these commentators it will be sufficient to mention two, the first is Le comte Turpin de Crissé, who some time ago published an edition of Cæsar in Latin and French, with some very extraordinary remarks and illustrations of his own; the second is M. Guischard, known by the name of Quintus Icilius, in his *Mémoires Militaires*. This last author, who, (from his skill in languages and antiquities, as well as in the modern art of war, which he had studied under Frederic of Prussia, the whole guided by great natural sagacity,) is the best commentator on the antient military art, has written very sensibly on the campaign of Lerida: but misled by defective maps of the country he has been drawn into several errors, which have been adopted by M. de Crissé and improved upon with a genius peculiar to himself; supposing the canal already mentioned which is drawn from the Noguera to be that river itself, and thus making Cæsar's trenches convey the waters of the Segre into that stream, to rejoin the Segre some leagues below Lerida, whereas the Noguera falls into that river a couple of leagues above the town.

The present town of Lerida consists of one narrow irregular street confined between the river and the hill, up the slopes of which run a few other streets. The summit of the hill is occupied by the remains of a palace of the kings of Arragon, who were also masters of Catalonia. It passed into the hands of the Knights Templars; and part of it is now used as a powder magazine. On a level spot a little lower down stands the old cathedral with its tower, cloisters, &c. of Gothic architecture, erected by one of the Jameses, kings of Arragon, of whom the first died in 1276, and the other in 1327. In the cloisters is a spacious well, sunk it is said 300 feet to the level of the Segre. This ancient edifice will, while it remains, be a formidable rival to the new cathedral in the lower town, erected before that attention to purity in architectural design which distinguish most of the late buildings in Spain, had been generally introduced.

It only remains to be added that from the many revolutions undergone by Lerida, no traces of the antient Ilerda can now be discovered: some monumental inscriptions however are still to be seen, and coins are frequently met with; this being one of the cities of Spain endowed by the Romans with the privilege of coining money. Some of the coins of Ilerda are of that very antient sort which seem peculiar to Spain, having on them characters hitherto unintelligible, although bearing a strong resemblance to the Phœnician or Carthaginian.

Having as far as my time would allow satisfied my curiosity respecting Lerida, I returned by the same road to Saragossa, to prepare for my journey to Madrid.

(To be continued.)

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

MANDEVILLE AND THE SEVARAMBIANS.

PERHAPS your obliging Correspondent (No. 174, p. 17) will assist somewhat further in decyphering whether Mandeville really wrote the History of the Sevarambians.

The early life of Mandeville is imperfectly known. The year and place of his birth are both unrecorded in the more common biographical dictionaries. He graduated at Leyden in 1691, having chosen for the subject of his thesis a depraved chylification.* He is believed to have been employed by the ministers of William III. as an itinerant observer of the continent; and to have ultimately settled in London, under the patronage of his former employers, as a physician. In this capacity he made his *debut* by printing, in 1711, a treatise in dialogue, on Hypochondriac Diseases.

Now the History of the Sevarambians, although the second edition may be rightly dated in 1716, was originally published before the peace of Utrecht, which occurred in 1712, and while the war was in full activity, as the following passage of the preface shews:—"It were therefore to be wished that a happy peace would give princes leisure to think of things of this nature; and to endeavour at such laudable and useful discoveries of unknown regions, by which, without any great expence, they might procure an inestimable advantage to the world, do honour to their country, and acquire a never-dying fame. In short, if they would employ but a small part of their superfluous wealth for the maintenance of a set of ingenious young men, and send them into foreign parts, to remark every thing worthy of observation, and make faithful reports thereof, they would derive on themselves a solid glory, accompanied perhaps with other advantages sufficient to repay the cost of such an enterprize."

Mandeville might therefore still be a denizen of the continent, when the History of the Sevarambians first came out. There are marks of its having been written by a physician, as in the discussion respecting a polygamy of husbands (part I.); by a sceptic about future existence (part II. and part V.); and by an eager reader of Bayle (compare the words of the preface relative to Virgilius, bishop of Salzburg, with Bayle's article): now these three features of mind belong to Mandeville. They are not indeed very peculiar. A familiar knowledge of Holland and its colonies appears in the fabricated ship papers.

* De Chylosi vitiatâ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT calling in question the veracity of your "old Correspondent" respecting the cruel practice alluded to, I am far from admitting that cruelty is an innate principle in the human mind; because even those who practise it will generally disclaim the idea of being at the same time both the actor and the instigator. Ask the butcher why he slaughters an animal with so little remorse, and he will tell you that it is for the public benefit. Ask the soldier why in battle he destroys his fellow-creatures, and he will tell you that he must obey orders. Ask the hangman why he ties up the unfortunate malefactor with so much *sang froid*, and he will say that if he does not do it, another will, and why may not he earn an honest penny, as well as another. And I doubt not that if the poulterer is asked why he "plucks his fowls" before the spark of life is extinct, he will answer that such is the daintiness and fastidiousness of his *fair* customers, that if the smallest particle of the skin should be torn, the fowl would be deemed unworthy to appear on their table; and that if the unhappy bird should be suffered to grow cold before the operation of "plucking" took place, such an accident might possibly happen.

It is by no means my intention to vindicate the poulterer who may be guilty of so shameful a practice; on the contrary, he merits the deprecation of every feeling mind; but there certainly is a great degree of blame attaching to those of either sex who connive at, and are in fact the very promoters and instigators of, such barbarous customs. I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

Woburn, Sept. 8, 1808. P.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* POETIC ROMANCE *of* MARMION.

(Concluded from p. 102.*)*

CANTO IV.

EARLY the next morning preparations were made for the departure of Marmion and his retinue; but the steed of Marmion was, to the astonishment of all but Eustace, found dying in his stall, *all over mired*. Marmion, however,

ever, passed this incident over without notice, and bid his clarions sound to horse—the Palmer shewing forth the way. After travelling some space, they met issuing from a wood a gallant train on princely steeds; and a herald advanced with a message from the King of Scotland, that, although he had sworn never to knit faith with the King of England more, order was given to provide fit and fair lodging for Lord Marmion, who was conducted to Crichton Castle. Here the ambassador rested two days; and to amuse Lord Marmion's leisure, the Scottish herald, Lord Lyon, king at arms, took occasion, as they walked on the battlements by the slowly fading light of evening, to relate a wondrous tale, serving to prove that the embassy of Marmion would be unsuccessful, since a supernatural interposition had failed to move the resolution of the king.—"James III. late King of Scotland, had been deposed, and slain in battle by his rebellious subjects, under countenance of his son, the king now reigning. This happened in the month of June; and ever since, the monarch had kept the anniversary of this disastrous event with every symptom of religious penitence. During the present year, the king had punctually observed all the accustomed ceremonies in the holy dome of St. Catherine, part of the palace of Linlithgow. On a sudden a ghostly wight stepped from the crowd, and, gliding stately up to the monarch, in a low and thrilling voice warned the king to abstain from war, and immediately vanished."

Marmion changed colour at this recital, and in his turn related to Lord Lyon his adventure at the inn; stating, "that in consequence of the story told by the host, of which, however, he made little account, he repaired at night to the camp upon the Wold, and blew his bugle horn, when, to his terror and amazement, he instantly viewed in the ring, "In form distinct of shape and hue, a mounted champion rise." In the furious course which they ran against each other, Marmion's charger fell. The spectre thrice shook his naked sword over the head of Marmion, who, by the light of the moon, discovered the vindictive face of one ghastly and grim, whom he had mortally injured, and who was long since numbered with the dead. But on Marmion's praying to St. George for aid, the spectre plunged his sword in the sheath, and mounting lightly on his courser, in a moment vanished from his sight.

During the time thus passed by Lord Marmion at Crichton Castle, King James had been employed in marshalling his forces; and orders now arrived for the English ambassador to proceed to the Scottish camp. On the next morning the band set out on their way towards Edinburgh; till from the summit of a hill Marmion saw in the plain below "the vast array" of the Scottish sovereign—the royal banner exhibiting the lion ramped in gold, floating conspicuous in the midst of the host. After feasting their eyes with the glorious sight, and listening with rapture to the sound "of mingled trump and clarion loud," they descended to the camp; and thus, without any occurrence either of good or ill fortune, terminates the present Canto. The description, however, of the journey and the camp, furnishes some animated verses, of which the following may be adduced as a favourable specimen:—

From the Hebrides dark with rain
To Eastern Lodon's fertile plain,
And from the Southern Redswire edge
To farthest Rosse's rocky ledge,
From West to East, from South to North,
Scotland sent all her warriors forth;
Marmion might hear the mingled hum
Of myriads up the mountain come;
The horse's tramp, and tingling clank,
Where chiefs reviewed their vassal rank,
And charger's shrilling neigh;
And see the shifting lines advance,
While frequent flashed from shield and lance
The sun's reflected ray.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Still on the spot Lord Marmion stayed,
For fairer scene he ne'er surveyed.
When sated with the martial show
That peopled all the plain below,
The wandering eye could o'er it go,
And mark the distant city glow
With gloomy splendor red:
For on the smoke-wreaths huge and slow
That round her sable turrets flow,
The morning beams were shed;
And tinged them with a lustre proud
Like that which streaks a thunder-cloud.
Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge castle holds its state;
And all the steep slope down,
Whose ridgy back heaves to the sky,
Piled deep and massy close and high
Mine own romantic town.

CANTO V.

On descending from the hills of Braid into the enemy's camp, Lord Marmion was much astonished at the magnitude and martial appearance of the Scottish army; and the different bodies of which it was composed are described in spirited

rited and picturesque language—the men at arms, the knights and squires, the burghers, the yeomen, the borderers, the highlanders, the islesmen.

"Much Marmion marvelled one small land
Could marshal forth such various band."

After passing through the camp, where every civility and attention was paid to them, the English embassy at length reached the gate of the city, which was every where alive with martial show. The Lyon conducted Marmion to the lodging provided for him by order of the king; and after the hour of vespers, accompanied the ambassador to the palace of Holyrood. The court of Scotland is then described, and the person of the king himself, with the principal features of his singular and romantic character, in a strain of gay and pleasing verse. James is represented as giving a magnificent entertainment to his nobles previous to his joining the army. Margaret, his queen, however, was not present. She "in Lithgow's bower all lonely sat, and wept the weary hour." In her room and stead sat Dame Heron, the favourite of the king, who was detained at the Scottish court as a hostage for her lord. To her every eye and every ear was turned, when after feigned hesitation she was persuaded to play a soft and lively air upon the harp, mingled with arch simplicity.

"The monarch o'er the Syren hung,
And beat the measure as she sung."

On Marmion's commission being at length presented to the king, he expressed in decided and disdainful terms his rejection of the overture; and concluded by exclaiming,

"Our full defiance, hate and scorn,
Our herald has to Henry borne."

Among the lords at court was the Earl of Angus, an ancient nobleman, who had been deeply engaged in the conspiracy against the late king, and who was regarded upon that account with great jealousy by the present. On the approach of this chieftain, the monarch informed Marmion that he should, till the return of the Scottish herald from England, reside in Angus's castle of Tantallon.

"Your host shall be the Douglas bold,
A chief unlike his sires of old."

For as the king explains himself,

"He loves his sovereign to oppose,
More than to face his country's foes."

The monarch farther declares that a "bevy" of holy virgins, the first prize of the war, shall be placed under Marmion's protection at Tantallon, and return with him to their cloistered shades,

"And while they at Tantallon stay,
Requiem for Cochran's soul may say."

Cochran was the minion of the late monarch,

"And with the slaughtered favourite's name,
Across the monarch's brow there came
A cloud of ire, remorse, and shame."

A momentary burst of anger ensues between the king and Angus; this, however, is soon followed by a reconciliation: but his purpose in relation to the war, which Angus disapproved and condemned, is fixed and immoveable—

"Laugh those that can, weep those that may,
Thus did the fiery monarch say,
Southward I march by break of day."

It will easily be anticipated that the holy maids captured by the Scottish galley were the abbess and her train, on their return to Whitby. Previous to their setting out with Marmion for Tantallon, the abbess took an opportunity of warning the Palmer by a scroll, that she had a secret of importance to disclose to him, and at night they privately met in a balcony before their lodging. In this interview the abbess communicated to the Palmer, *i.e.* to De Wilton himself, all the particulars of Marmion's treachery, perpetrated by the instrumentality of the wretched Constance. She at the same time delivered the papers into his hands, which proved the truth of the recital, and charged him to transmit them with cautious speed into the hands of Wolsey himself, that he might shew them to the king. While strong emotion shook the frame of De Wilton, a faint and shrilly sound, accompanied by a preternatural appearance on the top of the High Cross of Edinburgh, alarmed and engrossed their attention. On its battled tower were seen phantoms with escutcheons and blazoned banners, and on a sudden a thundering voice was heard, summoning a roll of names, of which the king himself was first, to appear at the tribunal of the late monarch in forty days. During the consternation occasioned by this dreadful phenomenon, the abbess fell prone on her face, and the Palmer vanished.

Upon the succeeding day the court removed from the city to the camp; and the abbess, with her nuns, set off, in company with Marmion and the Palmer, for Tantallon,

Tantallon, under the charge of Angus. On their journey they paused awhile at a convent, the prioress of which courteously offered to entertain the abbess and her train till a bark could be prepared for their reception. This appears to have been a premeditated plot; for when the abbess joyfully accepted the proposal, Fitz-Eustace declared, in the name of his lord, that Clara must proceed to Tantallon. After much opposition on the part of the abbess and Clara, they were compelled to separate; and at the distance of three miles appeared in view the vast towers of the castle of Tantallon, situated on a high rock, projecting into the ocean. Here they met with a fair reception from Lady Angus; and in a short time the tidings reached them, that King James had captured the fortresses of Wark, Ford, and Norham, and that the Scottish host had taken post on an eminence, waiting the approach of Surrey and the English army: on which Lord Marmion, who had marked a great and recent abatement of civility on the part of Angus, bade his band to prepare for their departure at the dawn of day, being resolved not to absent himself from the bloody battle now in all probability soon to be fought.

A very large part of this Canto is employed in describing, and it must be allowed that the descriptions are lively and animated, the progress of the ambassador, the martial array of the Scottish army, the magnificent appearance of the metropolis, and the splendid gaieties of the court. But the question forces itself upon us, what has all this to do with the proper subject of the poem? Towards the end of the Canto, indeed, the fable proceeds, but at the expence of congruity and probability. Neither the Palmer nor Clara could have any possible occasion to travel into Scotland, had it not been necessary for the purposes of the poet (whose plot, such as it is, now hastens to its catastrophe), that they should meet there. And they are brought together in a manner the most forced, and by contrivances the most clumsy and inartificial.

The poetry of this Canto is, upon the whole, extremely pleasing; and the vision, or preternatural phenomenon displaying itself from the High Cross, is a grand, sublime, and singularly striking fiction.

CANTO VI.

During the compulsive sojourn of Clara at Tantallon,

"Where all in high baronial pride,
Led lives both dull and dignified;"

she occupied a large portion of her time with daily walking round the embattled walls of the castle, which on the eastern side hung over the sea, the waves beating against the foot of the rock at a vast distance below.

One evening taking thus her round, and musing upon her sorrows, she saw to her astonishment, lying in her path, a complete suit of armour, the breast-plate pierced. This brought to her remembrance the fate of De Wilton, and excited the following apostrophe:—

"——— Oh, not corslet's ward,
Not truth as diamond pure and hard,
Could be thy manly bosom's guard
On yon disastrous day."

On raising her mournful eyes from the ground,

"Wilton himself before her stood."

The scene which passed between them the poet declines even attempting to describe. But we learn from the narrative of De Wilton's adventures, that soon after the day of his disastrous combat with Marmion, he quitted his native land, and, arrayed in Palmer's weeds, went upon many a pilgrimage; while vulgar fame reported that he had perished of his wound. In the course of his peregrinations he had taken his route to Scotland, and by what he justly styles "a chance most wondrous," he became Marmion's guide to Edinburgh.

De Wilton then related the adventure of the hostel, and his single combat with Marmion, whose life he forebore to sacrifice, in consequence of a strange vow which he had made, to spare his deadliest enemy when in his power. He stated the delivery of the pacquet to him by the abbess; and also that he had in confidence disclosed the whole of his story to Angus, who had furnished him with the suit of armour which now lay before him, and which, according to the law of chivalry, he watched till midnight, when Angus would again restore him to the dignity of knighthood, which he had lost; after which he meant to join the camp of Surrey. The ceremony being performed, on the next morning De Wilton sallied forth. Marmion also, now fully prepared for his journey, stopped only in courtesy to bid adieu to his host, offering, in token of friendship, his hand to Angus, who in scorn refused to receive it. After some rough altercation, Marmion precipitately

rode

rode off, his steed flying along the drawbridge just as it trembled on the rise.

On reaching the neighbouring heights of Stanridge, Marmion made enquiry what was become of the Palmer? To which Blount and Fitz-Eustace replied, that he parted at the peep of day upon the earl's favorite steed in bright armour. On this a sudden light broke on Marmion, who now comprehended that the Palmer was no other than De Wilton himself; that he had told his tale to Angus, and that this accounted for the gloom which hung over the earl's rugged brow. Stung with these thoughts, Marmion travelled onwards to the Convent of Lennel, on the banks of the Tweed, where he and his train were hospitably entertained; and from the tower of the monastery, he next morning viewed the Scottish power encamped on Flodden edge; and by their movements he guessed that the enemy was in view. And soon he saw the English host pouring down the side of the rocky valley, where flows the sullen Till; and rising from the dim-wood glen, pressing on their ceaseless march to gain the opposite ascent. Here the poet breaks out into a most animated exclamation:

"And why stands Scotland idly now
Dark Flodden! on thy airy brow,
Since England gains the pass the while?
And struggles through the deep defile.
What checks the fiery soul of James?
Why sits that champion of the dames
Inactive on his steed?
And sees between him and his land,
Between him and Tweed's southern strand
His host Lord Surrey lead?
What vails the vain knight-errant's brand?
O Douglas, for thy leading wand!
Fierce Randolph, for thy speed!
O for one hour of Wallace wight,
Or well skilled Bruce to rule the fight,
And cry 'St. Andrew and our right!'
Another sight had seen that morn,
From Fate's dark book a leaf been torne
And Flodden had been Bannock bourne!"

Bidding a parting adieu to the Abbot of Lennel, Marmion, with Clara, and his whole gallant train, crossed the Tweed, at the dangerous ford of Leat; Fitz-Eustace holding Clara on her horse while old Hubert led her rein; and at length joined the bands of Lord Surrey, on the southern banks of the river. The English commander hailed the approach of the brave Marmion with rapture, and placed him agreeably to his wishes in the front of the battle, while Blount and Fitz-Eustace, with a party of archers, remained as a guard to Clara in the rear of the army. On a sudden the Scots were seen to fire their tents, and to march swiftly down the hill to the attack, and the two armies soon after closed with fury, enveloped in clouds of smoke and dust, and sending forth frightful shouts and yells.

A most spirited description of the engagement ensues, somewhat perhaps too diffuse, and affording, like most other descriptions of the same kind, few distinct images. Blount, unable to contain his martial ardor, rushed into the fight; and, Fitz-Eustace, seeing Marmion's steed flying by them without his rider, his housing and saddle bloody red, followed the example of his companion; and Clara was in that dreadful hour left destitute of protection. At length she saw two horsemen drenched in gore bearing along a knight desperately wounded, who on a nearer view appeared to be Marmion himself. On taking off his casque he seemed momentarily to revive, and in a peremptory tone ordered all his attendants to depart and leave him alone to die. Clara who had withdrawn from this horrid spectacle, was moved to compassion, on hearing Marmion murmur out the words

"Is there none to bring
One cup of water from the spring,
To slake my dying thirst!"

The ensuing stanza is eminently beautiful:—

"O woman! in our hours of ease
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,
And variable as the shade
By the light quivering aspen made.
When pain and anguish wring the brow
A ministering angel thou!—
Scarce were the piteous accents said
When, with the Baron's casque, the maid
To the nigh streamlet ran;
Forgot were hatred, wrongs and fears,
The plaintive voice alone she hears,
Sees but the dying man."

On her return with the water, she discovered a monk supporting the head of Marmion, and, after drinking deep of the water, he recovered so far as to recognize the person of Clara, and a conversation scene ensues, in which Marmion learns for the first time the terrific fate of Constance, and he finally expires in all the agonies of remorse. The battles till raging, the monk bore off the lady to the chapel of Tilmouth on the Tweed. At length, chiefly through the heroic exertions of De Wilton, a complete victory is gained by the English; the King of Scotland, and the flower of his

his nobles and warriors falling on that memorable day—

"Tradition, legend, tune, and song,
Shall many an age that wail prolong;
Still from the sire the son shall hear
Of the stern strife, and carnage drear,
Of Flodden's fatal field;
Where shivered was fair Scotland's spear,
And broken was her shield."

The story, as the poet observes, is now at an end, for he would disdain to write for that "dull elf", who cannot image to his own mind, that after the fight of Flodden, De Wilton's faith was made plain, that he recovered his rank, his reputation, and his land; and that he was rewarded for all his sufferings in the affection and constancy of the fair and virtuous Clara de Clare.

Upon the whole, the most rigid critic must allow the fable of this poem, to be radically interesting: the strain of poetry to be vigorous and animated, and the catastrophe to be strikingly impressive. On the other hand, the most partial admirer of Mr. Walter Scott must admit that the conduct of the story is awkward, embarrassed, and obscure. Many of the incidents are wild and extravagant; the poem itself is extended to a tedious and insufferable length; and in fine, the genius which pervades the work is not accompanied with that degree of taste, of skill, or of judgment, which is essential to the acquisition of a high and permanent reputation.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS a proof of the uncommon lateness of the spring of the present year, I here send a list of all the British plants I could find in this neighbourhood previous to the first of May, the insertion of which, with the following remarks, in your Magazine, may be acceptable to some of your readers. I made a memorandum of the day when I first observed each of them in flower.

Jan. 9, Thlapsi.—Common shepherd's purse.

Feb. 29, Draba verna.—Whitlow-grass.

March 3, Bellis.—Daisy.

March 12, Corylus.—Hasel nut-tree.

March 16, Senecio vulgaris.—Common groundsel.

March 22, Primula vulgaris.—Common primrose.

March 22, Lamium purpureum.—Red archangel.

April 7, Ficaria verna.—Pilewort.

April 9, Viola odorata.—Sweet violet.

April 9, Veronica hederifolia.—Ivy-leaved speedwell.

April 11, Anemone nemorosa.—Wood anemone.

April 14, Leontodon taraxacum.—Common dandelion.

April 14, Tussilago farfara.—Coltsfoot.

April 19, Glechoma.—Ground Ivy.

April 20, Mercurialis perennis.—Perennial mercury.

April 23, Lamium album.—White archangel.

April 30, Tussilago petasites.—Butterbur.

These are all the British plants I discovered, a smaller number than I ever recollect, within the time specified. The plants which were observed in flower in the month of January 1806, were far more numerous than in the first four months of the present year, which shews the uncommon variations of the seasons to which this country is liable. I have no doubt that the state of vegetation was forwarder, the last spring, in the southern parts of the Kingdom, as I find from your Naturalist's Report, that many plants are usually in flower in Hampshire, from whence it is dated, two or three weeks earlier than in the vicinity of this place, which may be attributed to the difference of elevation and of soil as well as of latitude. Were a list of the plants in flower in the early part of the year, published annually, with the day when first observed, it would form perhaps a better rule of comparing the forwardness or backwardness of the seasons in different years, than any other, supposing it to be made from the same or a similar situation.

Your's, &c.

Daventry, G. WATSON.
September 7, 1808.

P.S. In your Naturalist's Report for March last, there is a mistake, the Fragaria sterilis is there called, Fragaria *vesca.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ATTEMPT *to explain the monstrous* FIGURES *upon the* PRIZES *in* ANGLO-SAXON CHURCHES, &c.

ONE of the most remarkable specimens of this kind of exhibition is the north front of Adderbury church in Oxfordshire, engraved in Mr. Grose's Antiquities of England and Wales, vol. i. p. 112.

The third figure in the front (upper row) is a head with only an eye in the middle of the forehead. I shall not quote any authority for a fact so well known

known, as the story of Polyphemus, the Cyclops, Pliny's stories, &c.

The fourth figure is a double head *male* and *female; old* and *young*. It is certainly not a Janus. I believe it to be a personification of Summer and Winter: or of *day* and *night*: most probably the latter. The seasons have been personified from the earliest æras to the fourteenth century;* and in a very singular achievement of *Le Seneschal de Buxton, Seneschal of Bourdeaux*, temp. Ric. II.† is a representation of *Day* and *Night*, in which the former is depicted as a young man, the latter as old: it being an ancient opinion that night was older than day, and of course the oldest of all things.

Then follow several monsters, a human head with the breasts of a woman, and the double body of a fish, the tail in each hand; a head covered with a skin, the feet hanging down; a monster with the head of an animal at one end, and that of a bird at the other; a squinting vizor; another with ears, &c. Besides these are several figures, playing upon musical instruments.

All these figures appear to me, to admit of the most decisive application. In the games of the heathens upon the feasts of the calends of January, it was the custom to assume the forms of beasts, cattle, monsters, &c. a practice, which still obtains in the north under the name of *goose-dancing*. These practices, however reprobated in several councils, continued among the christians; and even in the mummings of far later æras, we find that persons disguised themselves like bears and unicorns. *See Du Cange, Gloss. v. Ceraula, Kalendæ. Antiq. Vulgar. Strutt's Gliggamena* 261. *of Mummings*, 189, 90.

There cannot be a doubt, I think, that some of the figures refer to these sports, or to the pastimes of the Gleemen, of which next. That they appear upon churches is not extraordinary, for even to Stubbe's time, the herds of the May played the most indecent pranks in the church. The passage from his Anatomy of Abuses has been often quoted.

Besides these are several figures playing upon several musical instruments, as the tambourin, shawm, and a *kind of large fiddle applied to the side of the face, with a bow*, that instrument being much more ancient than Sir Richard Hoare has made it, *Gerald. Cambrens.* i. p. 297. On the figures to be seen in the French Church at Canterbury, we have (inter alia) I. A man riding on another's head, supporting a bowl in one hand, and a fish in another. II. An ass playing on a violin, a goat riding and blowing a pipe; a monster playing upon the harp, &c. See the *Antiquarian Repertory*, i. 57.

I trust that I shall make it satisfactorily appear, that these figures refer to the Anglo-Saxon *gleemen*, the predecessors of minstrels and jugglers. In plate 19 of *Strutt's Gliggamena*, we have a girl dancing upon the shoulders of a jester, who at the same time plays upon the bagpipe and walks: and we find (*Antiq. Repert.* i. 120) that it was a sport, to throw up a cup, three or four times, and every time to catch it upon a stump. These passages come near to the figure marked I. As to No. II. we hear in the Spectator of a hare beating a drum, and in the wood cuts of *Ægidii Betsbrugii Opusculum de centesimâ Usurâ*, 4to. Paris, 1522, fol. vii. we have an initial of a *pig playing upon a bag-pipe*. It would be useless to quote more instances, but whoever examines these capitals, and compares them with Strutt's accounts in his Sports and Pastimes of the ancient Jesters; and Professor Beckmann's Paper on Jugglers, in his History of Inventions, neither of them scarce books, will, it is conceived, see that these monsters in many instances, represent the disguises, tricks, and sports of the Anglo-Saxon gleemen.

There are other capitals belonging to neither of the above descriptions. I mean such as occur in the crypt of St. Peter's, Oxford, engraved in Lelandi Collectanea, i. pref. xxviii. From the studded lines down the bodies, they appear to be of that grotesque fashion, which we know has prevailed from the most ancient to the present æra in mouldings.

It has been often conceived that coarseness or delicacy are characteristics of general manners and periods. So far as laws and an established system of artificial manners prevail, the position may be true; but, whoever has visited convivial meetings of the present day, where the society is *not* vulgar, whoever sees the filthy inscriptions upon walls, &c. will be convinced that it is no test whatever

*See Montfaucon L. Antiq. expliq. Supplem. vol. i. b. i. c. 11. Strutt's Dresses, vol. ii. p. lxix.

†Engraved at the end of Betham's Baronetage, vol. iv.

ever of the manners of an age. The *Phallus* was a common representation in the most refined periods of Greece and Rome, though Propertius (L. ii. ad eandem) reproves that shameless indelicacy, even in the fair sex, of which Boissard, (Antiq. Romanar. iii. pl. 73,) has engraved a striking specimen. In the *Glossarium Mixo Barbarum* of Rigaltius, some initial letters, p. 47, refer to the most detestable species of libidinous indulgence; and in the frontispiece of the *Portiforium secundum usum Sarum*, printed by Grafton in 1540, are naked females with the nudities marked! This in a prayer-book! Coarseness or refinement of this kind may mark individuals or particular classes of society; but it is contrary to experience to say, that they exhibit the manners of an age. It would be full as well however to dispense with *Adam and Eve* on signs, which might be easily done, by the magistrates refusing to license the houses with such a distinction.

I should not have published this, had I thought any explanation had been before given; according to my knowledge it is a *desideratum*. F. D. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears from the public papers, that several persons have lately exposed their wives for sale, with a halter, in Smithfield market; I shall esteem it a favour if any of your correspondents can inform me, through the medium of your excellent miscellany, of the origin of that absurd custom, on the illegality of which, I think there can be but one opinion.

Toddington, Your's, &c.
July 27, 1808. J. P.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DURING the present state of suspension from every species of information from our continental neighbours, unexampled in modern history; every glimpse through the haze of insulated restriction is voraciously caught at; and transactions, however trifling in themselves, are now worthy of detail. Through the means of a friend, some very late accounts of the principal institutions for the encouragement of the fine arts in Paris, have reached me, and from the same source I am in constant expectation of some valuable papers and essays on art lately introduced to the sçavans of Paris, as well as some curious "*on dits*," and transactions of the principal bodies of artists in that city, which shall not fail from time to time to be communicated by me to the public, through your valuable pages. Therefore, in pursuance of this plan, I have selected from a minute and elaborately detailed account of that celebrated society, the NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES, LETTERS, and ARTS, such parts as relate to the class of the fine arts, with such other preliminary information relative to the other classes, as will best serve to explain this.

This institution embraces and belongs to the whole French empire, it is stationed at Paris, and is destined (so says their programme) to improve and perfect the arts and sciences by uninterrupted researches through their whole circle, by the publication of discourses on every subject connected with them, by correspondence with learned natives and foreign societies, and by every means that may tend to forward these important views. They are also to forward in obedience to the laws and declarations of their government such scientific and literary works that have for their object general utility, and the glory of France.

It is divided into four classes, viz.

First Class.—Physics and the mathematics.

Second ditto.—The French literature and language.

Third ditto.—History and ancient literature.

Fourth ditto.—The fine arts.

The first class is divided into eleven divisions, these divisions are composed and divided in the following manner.

Mathematical Sciences.—Geometry, six members; mechanics, six; astronomy, six; geography and navigation, three; physics in general, six.

Physical.—Chemistry, six members; mineralogy, six; botany, six; rural œconomics and the veterinary art, six; anatomy and zoology, six; physics and surgery, six. This class nominates, (subject to the Emperor's approbation,) two perpetual secretaries, one for the mathematical, and the other for the physical sciences. The perpetual secretaries are to be accounted only as general members of the class, but not of any division.

The first class are permitted to elect six of its members into the other classes of the Institute; it can also nominate a hundred

hundred correspondents selected from learned men, natives or foreigners.

The second class is composed of forty members, and in some degree corresponds with the *ci-devant* French academy. It is particularly intrusted and charged with the completion of the French dictionary, and to examine in relation to their language, such important works in literature, history, and the sciences, as merit their attention. It nominates of itself, and subject to the approbation of the Emperor, a perpetual secretary, who still continues to make a part of the forty members of which this class is composed. They are allowed to elect twelve of their members into those of the other classes of the Institute.

The third class is composed of forty members, and eight foreign associates. The learned languages, antiquities, monuments, history, the moral and political sciences, in their relation to history, are the objects of its researches; it endeavours particularly to enrich French literature, from the works of such Greek, Latin, and Oriental authors, that have not yet been translated. The members are charged with the continuation of a collection of diplomatic papers, facts, &c. A perpetual secretary is nominated in the same manner as in the other classes, and among other privileges, nine of the members of this class, named by themselves, are qualified to sit as members of the other classes of the Institute; they can also nominate and appoint sixty correspondents, natives or foreigners. The fourth class, on that of the fine arts, which will particularly demand our attention, is composed of twenty-eight members and eight foreign associates. It is composed and subdivided in the following manner:

Painting, six members; sculpture, six members; architecture, six members; engraving, three members; musical composition, three members.

This class nominates, subject to the Emperor's approbation, a perpetual secretary; six of its members may be elected from the other class; and it is allowed to nominate thirty-six corresponding members from natives absent from Paris, or foreigners. The foreign associates have a deliberative voice only for the objects of science, literature, and the arts.

The foreign members of the Institute form a part of the one hundred and ninety-six correspondents, attached to the classes of the sciences, literature and the fine arts. The correspondents are not to assume the title of members of the Institute, and they lose that of correspondents, during the time of their residence at Paris.

The nominations to vacant places is made by each of the classes where the place is just vacant; the election to be confirmed by the Emperor.

The members of the four classes have the right to assist reciprocally in the particular places of each, to the reading or lectures when they are requested.

The body of the Institute unite four times in the year to give an account of their works.

They elect, in common the librarian, and sub-librarian of the Institute, likewise all the agents and officers that belong to the Institute.

Each class holds every year a public meeting, at which the three others assist.

There is, for the Institute in general, a committee, composed of five members, two of the first class, and one from each of the other three, named by their respective classes.

This committee regulates, during the general meetings, all that relates to the administration; to the general expences of the Institute, and to the division of the funds between the four classes.

Each class afterwards regulates the employ of the funds that are assigned to it for its expences, as all that relates to the printing and publication of its memoirs, &c.

Every year each class distributes prizes; the number and value of which are regulated in the following manner:

The first class, a prize of three thousand francs: the second and third, each a prize of one thousand five hundred ditto: and the fourth class, grand prizes in painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. Those who have had one of these grand prizes are sent to Rome, and maintained at the public expence.

I have been favoured with the names of the associates and correspondents of each class; but as our observations are concentrating towards the arts alone, I shall not occupy more of your valuable pages in detailing any other lists than that of the fourth class, which is as follows:

FOURTH CLASS—FINE ARTS.

First Division, Painting.—David, Van-Spaendonck, Vien, Vincent, Regnault, Taunay, Denon, Visconti.

Second Division, Sculpture.—Paregou, Houdon,

Houdon, Moitte, Roland, Dejoux, Chaudet.

Third Division, Architecture.—Gondoin, Peyre, Raymond, Dufourny, Chalgrin, Heurtier.

Fourth Division, Engraving.—Bervic, Jeuffroy, Duvivier.

Fifth Division, Musical Composition.—Méhul, Gossec, Grétry, Monvel, Grandmenil; Le Breton, perpetual Secretary.

The foreign associates of the fourth class are, Canova at Rome, Appiani at Milan; Raffaelle Morghen, at Florence; Sergell, at Stockholm; Ben. West, at London; Haydn, at Vienna; Marvuglia, at Palermo; Salieri, at Vienna.

The correspondents at different places are, Lacour, at Bordeaux; Lens, sen. Bruxelles; Bardin, Orleans; Prudhon, Dijon; Geroust, Lunéville; Boichot, Autun; Van-Poucke, Ghent; Chinard, Lyon; Blaise, Poissy; Renaud, Marseilles; Combes, Bordeaux; Crucy, Nantes; Foucherot, Tonnerre; Beck, Bordeaux; Moreau, Liege; Caillot, S. Germain; Blaze, Cavaillon; Mauduit-Larive, at Montlignon; Bonnet-Beauval, at Bouriconne les Bains; Carelli, Naples; Dagincour, Rome; Reichardt, Berlin; Framery, Vaugerard; Suvée, Rome; Sainte-Ourse, at Geneva; Boissien, Lyons; Porporati, Turin; Réga, Naples; Fabre, Florence; Zingarelli, Rome; De Rossi, Rome; O Megank, Antwerp; Tagliasichi, Genoa; Rosaspina, Bologna; Lepecheux, Turin; Miot, Naples.

Besides this class at the Institution, the next principal auxiliaries in the cause of the Fine Arts are the Special Schools of the Fine Arts of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture, the late royal academies established at Paris, 1648.

The lessons are given at the Palace of the Fine Arts, formerly the College des Quatre Nations.

The principal superintending professors are, Messrs. Vien (painter), senator and member of the Institute; Panjou, sculptor, member of the Institute; Gois (sculptor).

Professors or Teachers. — Lagrenée, junior (painter); Ménageot, (painter); Suvée (painter), director of the French school at Rome; Lecomte (sculptor), administrator; Vincent (painter), member of the Institute; Houdon, sculptor, and member of the Institute; Boozot, (sculptor).

Assistant Professors.—Regnault, (painter,) member of the Institute; Dejoux, (sculptor,) member of the Institute; Barthellemy, (painter).

Professor of Perspective.—M. Demachy, (painter.)

Professor of Anatomy.—M. Suë (physician of the hospital of the imperial guard.

M. Renou (painter), resident inspector, and secretary; M. Meriée, (painter), assistant secretary of the schools of painting and sculpture. M. Philipault, inspecting housekeeper of the school of painting and sculpture; M. Mouret, ditto of the hall of study of the antique and anatomy.

School of Architecture.—M. Dufourny, professor, member of the Institute, directeur, conservateur of the gallery of architecture, gives public lessons on the history and theory of the art on Saturday in each week, from one till two every day at the School of Architecture, and receives at his house from ten till two, such pupils as wish to consult him; and every month he proposes a subject in architecture, of which the prize is a medal.

Stereotomy and Construction. — M. Rondelet, professor, gives his lessons at the late College des Quatre Nations, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, every week, at six in the evening; his practical and theoretical lessons combine all the parts of the art of building, such as masonry, hewing, carpentry, &c. M. Colombe is at present keeper of the school of architecture.

Gratuitous School of Drawing.—This establishment was founded by M. Bachelier, member of the late academy of painting, is open since 1766, for the admission of one thousand five hundred students, intended for mechanical professions. They are taught, Monday and Friday, every week, practical geometry, calculation, hewing of stone, perspective, architecture, and measuring; on Tuesdays and Fridays, human figures and animals; on Wednesdays and Saturdays, flowers and ornaments.

Too much cannot be said in praise of such a gratuitous school of drawing. The benefits that the inferior branches of practical builders would derive from such an establishment in this metropolis, must come home to the breast of every architect, who has had the trouble of explaining his plans to workmen, and daily witnessing their blunders and misinterpretation they give to the best designs.

The administrators of these schools are as follows.—M. Le Breton, president; M. Baulard, member of the legislative

body; M. Amielh, M. Germain, M. Nanteuil, sen. M. Thibaudier, M. Perrin, director, and agent general; M. Bachelier, secretary.

The Professors and Officers are:—Godefroy; Thierry, architect; Defraisne; Robineau, inspector of the students.

In Paris at present there are, one hundred and seventy-four architects, who are all registered, of which the following are the principal.

Augat, Bouchu, Chabouillé, Cointereau, (professor of rural architecture); Conad, (inspector of buildings in the department of the Seine); Disarnod, (author of Salubrious and Economical Hearths, &c.) Desjardins, Detournelle, (editor of Grands Jeus d' Architecture); Gabriel, Galimard, Gerard, Heurtot, Lefevre, Nepveu, Petch, Peri, Petit, Radel, Pretrelle, Renard, Tron; Viel, the elder; Viltard.

Inspectors of Buildings.—Beranger, Beudot, Gouel, Lemercur, Picquenot; Riboulle, jun.

Painters are in number, two hundred and twelve, and are also registered; the most noted as artists are, Messrs. Amelot, Bacler-d'Albe, Beaunier, Belur, Berthelemy, Bonnemaison, Bauchet, Callot, Camus, Cassas, Cazanora, Courteille, Danloux, who has been in London; David, M. Davin-Mirvault, Debret, Delafontaine, Demachy, Duplessy Bertaux, (celebrated for battle-pieces;) Fontaine, Frayer, Gauthorot, Girard, Girodot, Granger, jun. Gros, Guerin, Haingre, Hennequin; Isabey, small cabinet pictures and miniatures; Lagrinée, jun. Landon, Langlois de Lezanne, Leduc, Leduc, Lejeune, Lemire, Marchais, Meynier, M. Mongez, Monsieau, Moreau, jun. Pagou, jun. Perrier, Perrin, Peyron, Peytavin, sen. Prudon, Redouté, Reynault, Robert, Robert-Lefevre, Rolland, Sambat, Sauvage, Senave, Sevehach dit Fontaine, Tauzet, Vangorp, Vernet, Vien, senior.

The sculptors, who are registered, are to the number of sixty-eight; but the most celebrated are, Messrs. Auger, Beauvalet, Bocquet, S. Simon, Bozet, sen. Bridem, father and son; Cartellier, Chaudit, Coenon, Dijoux, Delaistre, Dumont, Duret, Espercieux, Foucou, Gerard, Geraud, Gois, father and son; Houdon, Lecomte, Lesueur, Lucas, Masson, Monnot, Pagout (father,) Petitot, Rainey, Roland, Segisbert, Suzanne.

These are among some of the principal facts that I have been able to obtain, relative to the present state of the fine arts, at Paris, which I beg leave to conclude with a wish, that every artist, I trust, will join with me in, which is, that a beneficial and lasting peace may soon unite the kindred arts of the rival countries, to the mutual benefit of each. Your's, &c.

Sept. 8, 1808. JAMES ELMES.

College Hill, Queen-street.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* JOHN PICA, PRINCE *of* MIRANDOLA, *with some* REMARKS *on the* STUDIES *of the* AGE *in which he lived.*

PICA of Mirandola, surnamed the Phœnix, is one of those authors who are placed in the first rank of illustrious scholars, while their works are utterly forgotten, and scarcely to be met with, except in the old libraries of some of our cathedrals. The testimonies of co-temporary scholars, the friendship and admiration of some of the brightest ornaments of that age have secured to his name such a celebrity, that no one who affects the least familiarity with the literary history of the fifteenth century is unacquainted with it; and yet it may be questioned whether any of his works have found a reader for this last century, except such as curiosity may have led to a partial perusal of them. The following account, collected from such materials as are left by his cotemporaries, may not be disagreeable to your readers, as affording a striking instance of the taste of that age in the uses which were made of learning and abilities.

It is an idea which is perhaps too readily received, that the metaphysicians and schoolmen, whose speculations this age has wisely abandoned, were men wholly destitute of sense, learning, and talents. Whoever will examine their works, will be convinced that many of them were men of most extraordinary erudition, and of great, though misapplied, ingenuity. The time will very probably arrive, when some of the favourite pursuits of the present age may be viewed in the same light, and receive the same sentence from posterity, as we pass upon the vain and unprofitable labours of the schoolmen of the fifteenth and sixteenth

sixteenth centuries. The abstract theorems of pure algebra, (beyond what may be applied to any practical end,) upon which very great talents have been, and are still employed, are perhaps entitled to little more respect than the subtleties and dark distinctions which engaged the theologians and metaphysicians three hundred years ago. The memory of Waring may probably suffer the same fate as those of Scotus and Aquinas; or if posterity may think some credit due to the judgment of an enlightened age, his name, like that of Mirandola, may be remembered and admired while his works are scarcely known to exist. We sneer at the understandings of men, whose time was spent in such enquiries as these "Quiditates habent ab æterno suum esse formale a se, non ab extrinseco;"* but if these had been the studies of our universities, and we had been accustomed to give to these barbarous terms the significations which were at that time given to them by common consent, we should have no more right to ridicule such a proposition, than the following "Si æquatio quadratica duas habeat radices impossibiles, &c."

John Pica, Prince of Mirandola and Concordia, was born in the year 1463, under the pontificate of Pius II. He was the youngest son of John Francis of Mirandola, and Julia, a lady of the noble family of Boiard. Some of the credulous historians of the time have related, that at his birth a globe of fire was seen to rest upon his mother's bed, portending, say they, by its shape the perfection of his genius, and by its element, the celestial turn of his mind. As soon as he was capable of receiving instruction, he was placed by his mother's care under the most able masters, and very early distinguished himself by the vigour of his application, and the strength of his memory; of which such prodigies are related as would be very difficult to credit, were we not assured by some modern instances, of the perfection to which that faculty may be carried. At the age of fourteen he was sent by his mother's direction, who was desirous that he should assume the clerical functions, to Bologna, at that time the principal resort of those who studied the pontifical law. After spending two years there, he became disgusted with this pursuit, although such was his industry, even at that early age, that he compiled an Epitome of the Pontifical Epistles or Decretals. His disposition, however, strongly led him to the pursuit of philosophy, with an eager curiosity to penetrate the secrets of nature and science: with this view he travelled over Italy and France, visited the most celebrated schools of each, and studied under the most famous teachers of both countries. After seven years spent in this course of instruction, and at the age of twenty-three, he went to Rome, and, after the fashion of the scholars of that time, brought himself into notice by publicly proposing literary questions for disputation. This sort of challenge was very common in that age, and, when printing was scarcely practised, and the name of a man of learning less rapidly extended than it is now, was almost the only method that a person of superior attainments had to make himself known. Mirandola proposed nine hundred questions, or as they were called *Conclusiones*, in dialectics, mathematics, natural philosophy, and divinity, drawn not only from the stores of the Latin and Greek, but from the mysteries of the Hebrews and the arcana of the Chaldæans and Arabians. In addition to the endless topics of metaphysics, theology, and the ordinary subjects of disputation, into which he entered very profoundly, the *Conclusiones* involved the ancient and obscure philosophy of Pythagoras, Trismegistus, and Orpheus; the doctrines of the Cabala or mystic interpretation of the sacred writings, according to the Hebrews, taught by Origen and Hilarius; the extent, uses, and learning of natural magic, which was vindicated from the vulgar reproach of impiety and necromancy. Seventy-two new physical and metaphysical dogmata of the author's invention were likewise proposed and defended. These propositions, according to the ostentatious practice on these occasions, were fixed in the most public places in Rome, and the proposer engaged to defray the expences of any one who should come from a distance for the purpose of disputing with him. This challenge did not bring forward any disputants, but exposed Mirandola to much envy and jealousy, particularly from the professors of science at Rome, who felt the reflection that would be cast upon their credit by their declining a competition which they durst not encounter. Unable to injure his fame as a scholar, they made a much more dangerous attack upon the soundness of his faith;

* One of the *conclusiones* or questions proposed for dispute by Mirandola.

faith; thirteen questions were selected, which were charged with the terrible suspicion of heresy and contempt of the ordinances of the church; a suspicion very readily listened to by the church when directed against great learning, which the increasing influence of philosophy and letters began to make her watch with extreme jealousy. Mirandola repelled this attack by publishing his Apologia, or Defence of the accused Propositions; which if it did not effectually clear away the suspicions he had incurred, tended to confirm his enemies in their dread of his learning and powers; and it must be owned that, overlooking the misapplication of talents to such subjects, the Apologia exhibits a command of profound and well digested learning and keen argument truly astonishing at the age of twenty-three. This work, and the discussions it contained of certain delicate points, added to some hints of the limit of Pontifical controul in matters of faith, were so disagreeable to Pope Innocent VIII. that he interdicted the reading both of the Apology and the disputed questions. The love of glory, however, was not Mirandola's only passion: his youth, splendid accomplishments, and the graces of his person, for which he is said to have been remarkable, attracted the admiration and caresses of many distinguished Roman ladies, who united the love of letters to that of pleasure, a taste very common amongst the Italian ladies of that age. The young philosopher yielded to the force of these allurements, or rather, according to the account of his nephew and biographer, Francisco of Mirandola, eagerly followed the bent of his disposition naturally inclined to obey the attractions of beauty.

But this life of pleasure, however suitable to his condition and inclinations, was of a short continuance. Irritated by the restless persecutions of his enemies, and obliged perpetually to defend himself against the imputation of heresy, the most formidable calumny which in that age any man could have to contend with, he detached himself from vicious pleasures, and regulated his manner of life by rigidly observing the laws of abstinence imposed by Christianity; for being a firm adherent to the Christian doctrines, the charge of infidelity and the vigilance of his enemies made him the more solicitous to guard against the appearance of disobeying them. Becoming from this time wholly devoted to learning, he soon acquired such celebrity that the most eminent scholars from all parts of Italy came to visit him for conversation or instruction. As a proof of the sincerity of his reformation, he commmitted to the flames five books of elegiac poetry which he had composed on the subject of his amours, together with numerous pieces in Tuscan verse, which had been addressed to his various mistresses. There is perhaps reason to lament that the zeal of a new convert would not be satisfied without this sacrifice. It must, however, be considered that the spirit of religion at that period exacted many sacrifices from the professors of Christianity, which the lenient temper of these times does not call for. An example of this severity is to be met with amongst the works that still remain of Mirandola; at the end of which, in the folio edition published by his nephew, we find a learned and entertaining comment, in the Italian language, upon a composition of his friend Girolamo Benivieni, entitled "Una Canzona de Amore secundo la mente et openione de' Platonici," a poetical treatise upon love, explaining the doctrines of the platonists. The author, Girolamo, informs the reader in a short preface, that he had determined to suppress this poem and comment out of regard to his friend's character and his own; deeming it unbecoming a professor of Christianity, in treating of celestial and divine love, "to treat of it as a Platonist and not as a Christian;" but that having lent it to some of his friends for their perusal, an imperfect and erroneous copy was printed, which obliged him, but not till after the death of Mirandola, to publish it correctly; and he takes care to allege in excuse for himself that he has apprized the reader of his plan by the title of the poem, and warned him in all places where Plato's opinions depart from those of Christ, that the doctrines of a gentile and a heathen are not entitled to the least weight compared with the reasonings of the Christian theologists, "and particularly the irrefragable arguments of the angelic doctor St. Thomas, of Aquino."

The first fruit of Mirandola's devotion to sacred literature was the Heptaplus, or Comment upon the Six Days of the first Chapter of Genesis, which was written in 1491. Two years afterwards he published a treatise in ten chapters, *de Ente & Uno*; the object of which was to reconcile the doctrines of Plato and Aristotle, and to demonstrate that the disputes

putes of their respective followers originated in a misconception of the opinions of these philosophers relative to the *Ens* and *Unum*, at that time a subject of mighty strife among the learned. This treatise was held in high esteem by both sides. It was the last work of consequence that the author lived to complete; but he had laid the plan of a vast and comprehensive work, which his early death prevented the execution of. This was no less than to confound the seven enemies of the Christian church, by examining and refuting all their errors. In the prosecution of this design, he had composed and perfected before his death twelve books against astrology, the most popular and the most pernicious superstition which then infested the world. Paulus Jovius, bishop of Nocera, has left a testimony to the merits of this work which is above all other encomiums:—"In this excellent though unfinished work, Mirandola attacked the astrologers with such erudition and keenness, and so ably exposed the absurdity and vanity of the whole art of divination, that he seems to have deterred the professors of the occult sciences from writing.*"

This great design, as well as many others which Mirandola had formed, particularly that of a more complete essay towards reconciling the opinions of Plato and Aristotle, was frustrated by his death. From the time that he left Rome, which was soon after the publication of the Apologia, Mirandola generally resided either at Ferrara or at Florence. The friendship of the Prince of Ferrara and its vicinity to his paternal seat attracted him to the former place; but Florence was the most agreeable to him on account of the society of literary men which it afforded, and particularly of *Politian* and *Lorenzo de' Medici*, with whom he entertained a close friendship. Besides these two illustrious men, his society was cultivated by other eminent scholars, among whom was the learned and unfortunate Hieronymus Savanarola, and Hermolaus Barbarus: Petrus Crinitus, the pupil of Politian,† mentions him as excelling all his companions in the erudition and eloquence of his conversation. The same author has left us an account of Pica's laborious studies; for when Politian had expressed in his presence high admiration of his great genius and learning, Mirandola with singular modesty answered, that he deserved no praise but for his assiduous application—"Gratulandum potius, intelligite, assiduis vigiliis atque lucubrationibus, quam nostro ingenio plaudendum."*

His library likewise is celebrated by the same writer, and is said by Francisco de Mirandola to have cost seven thousand pieces of gold. His accomplishments were not confined to subjects of abstruse literature; in his youth he was much attached to music, in which he acquired such skill, that some of his melodies were publicly received, and held in great esteem. It might also be concluded, from an anecdote related by Petrus Crinitus, that he was not unacquainted with physic; for according to that author, when Hermolaus Barbarus was seized at Rome with a dangerous fever, Mirandola sent him from Florence a medicine prepared by himself. No man ever testified a more sincere devotion for learning and philosophy, to the contempt of all other qualifications, than the Prince of Mirandola. He possessed a very large estate, which he bestowed almost entirely upon works of charity, except what was spent in collecting books, and entertaining and providing for literary men. At length, however, about three years before his death, he made over to his nephew Francisco his principality and possessions in Mirandola, and obtained a confirmation of the grant from Maximilian, the Roman emperor, to whom that principality was subject. He reserved to himself only enough to purchase a small estate near Ferrara, where he spent the remainder of his life, except when he resided at Florence, in elegant and learned retirement. His mother, under whose care he received his education, had destined him for the church; and he was often urged by his friends to embrace the sacred profession, with the certainty of the highest honours and emoluments: but nothing could induce him to quit the life that he had chosen. He died of a fever at Florence, in the year 1494, in the 31st year of his age, on the same day that Charles the IXth. of France entered that city on his famous expedition into Italy. That monarch, hearing of Mirandola's illness, as he approached the city, sent two of his own physicians to his assistance; but in spite

* Paulus Jovius, Elogia doctorum Virorum, p. 92, Bassiliæ, 1571.

† Petrus Crinitus, De honesta Disciplina, lib. iii. c. 2. lib. v. c. 1. and lib ii. c 2. printed at the Ascensian press, 1508.

* Ib. lib ii. c. 2.

of their aid, the violence of his disorder put an end to his existence in thirteen days.

With respect to the works of this author, something has already been said, and little more remains to be observed. The *Conclusiones* afford a very complete specimen of the learning of the age, and of what were deemed the most valuable purposes to which learning could be applied. However useless and unprofitable these purposes may appear to us, it will not be denied by any one, who has the curiosity to look through the *Conclusiones*, that the mass of learning, which must have been possessed by the proposer of them, is prodigious; when it is recollected that, at the time he proposed them, he was no more than twenty-three years of age. For there is not the least reason to suppose, that a person whose works prove him to have been a man of profound learning, and who, in an age and nation distinguished by some of the brightest scholars that ever appeared, was ranked by their own judgment amongst the first, should have challenged the discussion of any of the proposed subjects, without being well provided with the knowledge necessary for such a debate. The manner in which the questions were propounded leave little room to doubt that the author was deeply versed in the respective subjects of them; and the Apology for the accused propositions, particularly those *de Salute Origenis* and *de Mogiâ atque Cabalâ*, discover familiarity with the writings of the Fathers, as well as with the Greek and Hebrew classics, and a facility of language and argument that could not be acquired at that age without extraordinary powers of mind. I would willingly transcribe the whole of this curious piece for the amusement of such of your readers as may not have easy access to the original, if the limits of your publication would allow of it.

It is curious to observe how greatly the sudden growth of learning outstripped that of solid science. No age, perhaps, was ever so remarkable for the learning which it produced as the period from the middle of the fifteenth century to the beginning of the sixteenth; yet, except the inestimable obligations we owe to the learned men of that time for their editions of the classics, later ages have been little benefited by their works, which are either lost or neglected: and even the sciences they treated of, exploded and ridiculed. School-divinity and metaphysics, though the most attended to, were not the only studies in which the vast erudition of that age was wasted. The mysterious doctrines of the Cabala formed a favourite study of some of the most learned scholars. The proposition which laid Pica open to the indignation of the church, was that in which he asserted the orthodoxy of Origen; for Origen, notwithstanding his meritorious labours in the cause of christianity, his daring zeal and self-martyrdom, and notwithstanding the defence of Eusebius, was consigned by the sentence of the church to inevitable damnation, on account of his errors in the mysteries of the faith. To question his perdition, therefore, was to deny that the church was the interpreter of the divine intentions. The defence of this part of the *Conclusiones* is written with a boldness that could hardly be expected from an Italian of the 15th century. But the hardiest of these propositions was that in which it is asserted, that faith is not in a man's own power. In defending this and the other propositions, which were taxed with heresy, Pica probably relied less on the spirit and ability of his justification, than on his own high rank and station, together with the countenance and protection of his powerful friends, particularly the Medici, whose liberality of sentiment in regard to religious points was so notorious, that even Leo the Xth. has been directly charged, not only with heresy, but infidelity.*

By the Cabala, a term at this time generally misapprehended, was understood sometimes a species of divine magic operating by the agency of good spirits, as magic commonly so called was supposed to do by that of evil beings; but the true definition of it, as received by the best of its professors, is given by Reuchlinus,† in his treatise addressed to Lorenzo de' Medici "Divinæ Revelationis ad salutiferam Dei et formarum separatarum contemplationem traditæ symbolica receptio,"—a symbolic acceptation of the Mosaic history (for that is meant by *divina revelatio*) which produced a pure and perfect acquaintance with the nature of the divinity and of spirits; and according to the opinions of some, which seem to be revived by the modern Swedenbor-

* Milner's History of the Church. Vol. iv.

† This treatise, which contains the whole learning upon a subject once held in the highest veneration by men of learning, is very curious, and is to be found in the folio edition of Mirandola's works, published at Basil, in 1557.

gians,

gians, this knowledge, when sublimed to the highest perfection it was capable of, and accompanied with perfect purity, was believed to raise the mind to an absolute familiarity with good angels, by whose assistance the possessors of the cabalic secrets were enabled to do miraculous things. This art was derived from the rabbinical doctors, who were at first called Thalmudists, and about the middle of the fifteenth century, according to Pica de Mirandola*, its professors were denominated Cabalici, Cabalæi, or Cabalistæ, according to their different degrees of perfection: they afterwards however departed from their masters the Thalmudists; the latter, according to Reuchlinus, being chiefly intent upon the law and the explanation of it, while the former, paying less regard to what concerned human affairs, aimed chiefly at elevation of mind and thought. The ideas and doctrines of the Cabalists seem to have been well known to Milton, and perhaps suggested some passages in Paradise Lost. In Reuchlinus's Exposition of their mysteries there is a curious passage describing the speech of the Deity to the heavenly spirits after the fall of Adam, with the future prospect of redemption by the incarnation of the Messiah, whom the Cabalists recognized in the character of a celestial Adam†; and among the books relating to these doctrines, which are said to be lost, mention is made of "Liber Bellorum Domini." The mysteries of the Pythagorean philosophy, which, according to Philolaus apud Reuchlinum sprung from the same source, were also studied and taught with great fervency during this period. Mirandola and Paulus Riccius were the first who explained the Cabalistic mysteries in Latin, and the former, in his Apology, has employed much labour and learning in defending them as well as the science of natural magic, from the vulgar idea that necromancy was at the bottom of them. His writings however upon that subject were few, and I do not know whether they still exist; but it may be collected from the following proposition in his *Conclusiones*, and some others of a similar nature, that he, like all the scholars of his time, had bestowed much attention upon this useless learning: "Qui scierit quid sit denarius in Arithmetica formali, et coguoverit naturam primi numeri sphærici, sciet secretum quinquaginta portarum intelligentiæ et magni jobelæi, et millesimæ generationis, et regnum omnium seculorum." Those who are better acquainted with the tenets of the modern millenarians than I am, will be able to tell whether there is any connection between them and the allusions in the concluding part of this proposition.

Magic also entered deeply into the learning of this æra. This comprises two distinct sciences, that of natural magic, and that of dæmonology: the first was concerned only in the properties of numbers and figures, and some of the more hidden properties of nature. This knowledge enabled its possessors to produce many effects from natural causes, which, when science was less diffused than at present, appeared to be the effect of something superior to the common limits of human power. Albertus commonly called Magnus, the friend and tutor of Roger Bacon, was the most celebrated of those who excelled in this sort of knowledge. This science has been productive of many admirable discoveries in mathematics and chemistry. Magic, in its common signification or necromancy, was also eagerly studied at this time as appears from Cornelius Agrippa's strange work upon that subject; and we may judge of the estimation in which it was held, by the confession that writer makes in his book *de vanitate omnium Scientarium*, that while he professed that science he derived more credit and profit from it, than from any other use he ever could make of his learning. The first master in this way was said to be *Solomon, whose magic ring and glass are still famous in Eastern dæmonology.

But the most dangerous, the most popular, and the most pernicious delusion which the darkness of the preceding ages, had entailed upon mankind, was astrology, which will perhaps never be utterly exterminated from the minds of the vulgar, but which then possessed all ranks. When these considerations are taken into the account, it must be looked upon as no despicable application of learning and talents, to have exposed the fallacy and absurdity of this delusion; and when we recollect the great learning and credit of

* Reuchlinus de Arte Cabalistica.

† Conjicimus sane, alterum esse Adam cælestem angelis in cælo demonstratum, unum ex Deo, quem verbo fecerat, et alterum esse Adam terrenum, repulsum a Deo, quem ex luto manibus suis finxerat. *Reuchlinus*, p. 750.

* Petrus Crinitus de honestâ Disciplinâ. Lib. ix. c. 5.

some

some of its upholders, among whom our countryman Roger Bacon was the most esteemed; the almost universal belief entertained of it, and the few lights which mankind then possessed, as to the real and constant laws obeyed by the celestial bodies; it cannot be denied that the twelve books written by Mirandola against astrology, the effect of which, in opening men's eyes upon that subject is testified by a respectable co-temporary author, were the work of a very superior and enlightened mind. When we congratulate ourselves upon our freedom from these superstitions, we ought not to forget, that we owe something to those who gave the first blow to them. Proud of the lights of the age we live in, when astrology and such like cheats are no longer in vogue, we are too apt to overlook the merit of those exertions which first exposed and refuted them; and to persuade ourselves, that in these days of genius and philosophy, such exertions would have been unnecessary; not recollecting that if we enjoy many superiorities of this kind, we are less indebted for them to our own genius than to the labors of those who first paved the way for the detection of superstitious errors; our merit is, that we do not shut our eyes to the light of science; but while we enjoy its blaze, we ought to be grateful to those who struck the first sparks.

John Pica of Mirandola has been represented by writers, whose ideas are taken from the encomiums of his cotemporaries, as a mighty prodigy of learning and genius. The distaste which the present times entertain towards those subjects upon which he wrote, renders it very difficult, upon a review of his works, to think those encomiums justified. But making allowance for this change of opinion, and weighing the impartial testimony of his equals, and the early age at which he obtained their admiration, it may be fairly concluded, he was in reality, a man of very extraordinary powers. These memoirs are principally collected from his letters, and the account given of him by his nephew Francisco, himself an eminent scholar. Such a biographer might naturally be suspected of partiality, but the evidence of other writers, fully confirms his account. Paulus Jovius, in his *Elogia Doctorum Virorum*, gives the following character of him.* "John Pica of Mirandola, has been justly styled the phœnix; for in him, the immortal gods, besides the splendor of his family, assembled all the rarest gifts of body and mind."

Petrus Riccius, commonly called Petrus Crinitus, who was the pupil of Politian and the companion of Mirandola, laments the death of him and Politian, which happened in the same year, as a public misfortune, more severely felt at that particular time, when learning, obstructed by the incursion of the French into Italy, wanted the support and assistance of such men.† To these may be added the testimony of Hieronymus Savanarola, who, though afterwards put to death by Pope Alexander for a heretic, was a man of great consideration on account of his learning and talents. In a dispute which took place between him and Mirandola, concerning the philosophy of the ancients; the former, yielding to the superiority of his opponent, rose up and embracing him said, "Unus tu es, Pice, ætate nostra qui omnium veterum philosophiam ac religionis Christianæ præcepta et leges percalleas."‡ The following epitaph, written by Hercules Strozza, is preserved by Paulus Jovius:

Joannes jacet hic Mirandula; cætera norunt
Et Tagus et Ganges, forsan et Antipodes.

Dr. Johnson, in his Essay on Epitaphs, has taken notice of this pompous distich, as a warning to epitaph-writers. "Thus, says he, have their expectations been disappointed, who honored Picus of Mirandola with this pompous epitaph. His name, then celebrated in the remotest corners of the earth, is now almost forgotten, and his works, then studied, admired, and applauded, are now mouldering in obscurity."

* Page 92.
† Pet. Crin. de honesta Disciplina.
‡ Ib. lib. 111. c. 2.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE HARLEIAN MSS. NO. 4770, RESPECTING THE MANNERS OF THE WELCH.

AT the sessions at Bewmaris, held May 22, 9 H. VII., It was ordered that records of felonies be kept, and that there be no vexation or trouble for serving on juries. [The Welch are remarkable for never hanging felons. The following *bon-mot* is recorded of a modern counsel. The judge, upon the road, observing some sheep in an insulated spot, where the tide or the flood menaced them with speedy death, said, "Nothing can save those sheep." My lord, replied a barrister, do not you think a Welch jury can?—A juryman being asked, in a case of palpable evidence, why he and his brethren gave a verdict of acquittal, replied "What, would you have hur hang hur own countryman?"]

At the same sessions it was ordered that liveries and badges be forbid except to bailiffs, parkers, menial servants, *and counsel retained in the law*. f. 114, 115. At the sessions at Caermarthen, 14. H. 7. it is said, Forasmuch as many and divers vicious priests and clerks in holy orders within the principality of North Wales defile many women, wives and daughters of the prince's tenants, *by reason whereof* the farmer of the Thamorbership in sundrie comothe of N. Wales *excessively distraines the said tenants* as well by their goods as their lands, it is ordered that [instead] every *priest and clerk so offending shall be distrained* in default of goods, a process to issue from the Exchequer, f. 115. [Distraining for cuckoldom or seduction the unfortunate *sufferers*, is a novelty in jurisprudence.] Where the sea was expected to gain upon the land the permitting of the rushes called Moresk and their roots to grow, was thought the best means of preventing the evil. f. 115-6.

PROPORTION OF LUNATICS.

In Graunt's Natural and Political Observations made on the Bills of Mortality, and printed in 1662, it is stated, (at p. 21) that the number of lunatics is few, being 158 out of 229,250 persons within the range of the authentic list: or about one in fourteen hundred and fifty.

The prodigious increase of lunacy in our own times deserves more examination than medical men have given to the subject.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.

Dr. Darwin's notion that animal existence began in a worm may be traced in Cæsalpinus. In his Peripatetic Questions (l. 5, c. I.) the following passage occurs: *Quod si aliquando meminerim primam perfectorum animalium generationem ex verme fieri, sic intelligimus primam, quia in tempore infinito, quod supponitur a Peripateticis, deficientibus in aliquo tempore omnibus singularibus alicujus speciei, primum aliquod ex putredine oriri potest, ex cujus semine propagetur species, ut quibusdam contingit ex putredine tantum propagari.*

PASSAGE OF FLORUS.

Some recent panegyrists of Lord Nelson seem to have borrowed their turn of style from Florus, who says of Cæsar: *More fulminis, venit, percussit, abscessit.*

SCEPTICISM.

Beza, who edited the Testament in 1582 at Geneva, was asked his opinion about some controverted point. *Hoc unum me credere credo, quod nil credo,* was his reply.

AMADIS OF GAUL.

The French translation of Amadis is said by an Italian monk, named Paciuchelli, to have been superintended by Luther. He avers: *Sceleratum illum virum, cum Germaniam execrabili hæresi contaminare decrevisset, profanis eam libris corrupisse, curavisseque, ut linguâ Gallicâ liber quidam donaretur, Amadis dictus et quidem omni elegantiâ exornatus per principum aulas spargeretur.* This shows not that Luther aided to translate Amadis; but that Amadis passed for a profane, licentious, and dangerous, book.

EDITION OF THE KORAN.

In the year 1788, the Russian empress Catharine ordered an edition of the Koran to be struck off, in Arabic, at the imperial press, for the use of her Mahometan subjects. Projects of conquest over Turkey were on the carpet probably at that time in her cabinet; and it was thought conducive to military success, thus to announce to the inhabitants of cities, that the mosque and its ritual would find, under Russian sway, both protection and patronage.

This sovereign edition of the Koran is become a great rarity and an expensive curiosity: and is now exhibited in the libraries of Gottingen and Paris as one of their uncommon treasures. It is printed at Petersburg in small folio, and has seventeen

venteen lines on each page. No title is prefixed. Each platform of text is framed with a flourish in imitation of manuscript, and the letters are so cut as to unite with one another and to look like writing. The text is copied from Louis Maracci's edition.

Surely the press of Calcutta would do well, from similar motives, to imitate this display of tolerance, this proclamation of religious equity. Although in Great Britain, even the Christian sects have not yet learnt enough reciprocal indulgence; there may nevertheless be found some British philanthropic governors superior to the superstitious prejudices and factious bigotry of the vulgar.

MOZAIC.

The art of inlaying stone, so as to form designs by means of pebbles of different colours, is called mozaic, or mosaic, work. Whence is the name derived?

The first and earliest historic instance (Exodus, xxviii. 17) of the practice of this art is the stomacher worn by the high-priest of the Jews. Was the art therefore ascribed to Moses?

The most perfect specimens of the art are those produced at Rome in the school founded by the cavalier Pietro Paulo di Christofori, which rival paintings for design and colour, and surpass them for duration.

Furietti wrote *De Musaicis* in 1752.

FRENCH COLONIZATION OF BRAZIL.

In 1578 was printed the History of a Voyage to Brazil, made by John de Lery a native of Margelle in Burgundy. It is dedicated to Francis Count of Colligny, and relates an attempt of some French protestants to establish a colony in Brazil, under the direction of a knight of Malta, named Villegagnon. The first embarcation took place in 1555 at Harfleur in Normandy; and the landing was effected at Ganabara, a creek so called by the Topinamboos. A supplementary batch of settlers followed the next year, among whom was Jean de Lery, then a student of theology at Geneva, who had been invited, under the promise of an adequate salary to preach the gospel. These second colonists landed in February 1557, at a place called by the savages Hooassoo, and proceeded to join their predecessors, by marching along the coast to Fort Colligny, which had been constructed in an island of the Ganabara. They arrived in March on Wednesday the tenth. The arrival of the fresh colonists was consecrated by a general communion; and Villegagnon distinguished himself by two extemporary prayers. A doctor of the Sorbonne, who had come over, took that opportunity of abjuring popery. After about eight months stay, Villegagnon gave the colonists to understand, that he had renounced the gospel interest; that he could provide for no persons who did not work at the buildings about the fort, or in the production of agricultural commodities, and he finally abandoned to their shifts our author, and the zealots of his party. After much wandering and difficulty, a party of fifteen found the means to embark, and were joined by others of the colonists who had remained under the protection of Villegagnon. They set sail for Rochelle in January 1558, and, after suffering much from famine, landed the following May at Blavet.

The account of the manners of the savages is copious and curious. They are described as wholly without religion, sheer atheists; but certain priests of the Caribbees come occasionally among them and preach about bad spirits. A vocabulary of their language is given, and several short dialogues.

RACINE—1639-1699.

It is curious to observe the erroneous opinion which Corneille entertained of this amiable poet. When Racine had finished his tragedy of Alexander, he shewed it to Corneille, and asked him what he thought of it. Corneille told him that the piece certainly evinced his talents for poetry, but that he did not think his genius led to the dramatic line.

It is melancholy to reflect that this great poet suffered himself to become a victim to the anger of his sovereign. Madame de Maintenon had requested him to draw up a memorial, representing in strong terms the misery and calamities under which the people groaned. This she presented to the king, and was weak enough to give up the author. The king, offended that Racine should affect to point out the defects of his government, exclaimed, "What! because he is a poet, does he pretend to be a politician?" These words, and his disgrace, which soon afterwards happened, struck Racine to the heart, and produced that disorder which in a very short time occasioned his death.

LOUIS RACINE,

Second son of the great tragedian, was a man of talents, and an ingenious poet. His poems on "Religion," and "Grace," are remarkable for the richness and brilliancy of some of the passages, the piety and

and unction which they breathe, and the chaste and uniform diction which prevail throughout.

BOUHOURS—1628-1702.

When this celebrated grammarian published his first work, "Les Entretiens d'Aristo & d'Eugéne," it was said of him, "qu'il ne lui manquait pour ecrire parfaitement, que de savoir penser," alluding to the pompous style which prevails throughout the book; though it is not otherwise remarkable either for depth of learning, or solidity of reasoning.

Among other works, he published the Lives of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier, in which he was unlucky enough to compare one to Cæsar, and the other to Alexander.

MEZERAI—1610-1683,

Early applied himself to the history of his country, and published his first volume at the age of thirty. He was liberally patronized by Richelieu, who gave him a pension, and by the French Academy, who chose him for its secretary. This office he held till he died.

His great History is now seldom read; but his chronological Abridgment is esteemed. His style is very unequal; in some places displaying the fire and energy of Tacitus, while in general it is loose, unconnected, and inelegant.

His character appears to have been eccentric. At his death, all his property, which was considerable, was found hid in different parcels behind his books. In one of these bags of money was found a slip of paper, upon which he had written these words:—"This is the last sum of money which I have received from the king; and since then, I have not said or written one word in his praise." His pension had been discontinued some time before his decease.

BOUDIER—1637-1727,

An author of some reputation in his time, left this curious epitaph behind him, which gives no very favourable idea of his religious opinions:—

"J'étois Poéte, Historien;
Maintenant je ne suis rien."

GOMBAULD,

One of the members of the French Academy, when it was first established by Cardinal de Richelieu. He was so zealous for the purity of his native language, that he once proposed to the academicians that they should bind themselves by oath, to make use only of such words as should be approved of by a majority.

His talents were not so conspicuous as his extraordinary zeal. He wrote some tragedies and detached pieces of poetry, long since forgotten.

NICHOLAS BOURBON—1644,

One of the best Latin poets which France has produced. The following lines, placed on the gate of the arsenal in Paris, were composed by him:—

Æthna haec Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat
Tela gigantæos debellatura furores.

MAYNARD—1582-1646,

A French poet, whose productions are now little known. Like many other unfortunate men, who fancy that genius and talents exempt them from pursuing the common road to independence, he spent his whole life in caressing and flattering the great, whose favours, after all his efforts, he never received, and whose protection he never experienced.

He one day presented some stanzas to the Cardinal de Richelieu, who commanded him to recite them. When he came to the last, where speaking of Francis the First, he says:—

"Mais s'il demande à quel emploi
Tu m'as tenu dedans le monde,
Et quel bien j'ai reçu de toi,
Que veux tu que je lui reponde?"

The cardinal, who immediately perceived the author's drift, answered with the most cruel indifference, "Rien." The unlucky poet, mortified at such a repulse, retired to his native province, where he soon after died.

He wrote these lines against the door of his closet:—

"Las d'espérer & de me plaindre
Des Muses, des Grands et du Sort
C'est ici que j'attens la Mort
Sans la desirer ni la craindre."

DRAMATIC HISTORY.

Our printers are constantly pushing off, under some new title, collections of English dramas. Why will they not give us a Dramatic History of England, and republish in the chronologic order of event all the historical plays which illustrate the annals of our country? Our poets would then be aware of the chasms which remain to be filled up; and might be induced to complete, for the use of the theatre, the deficient series of event.

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FROM CARLO MAGGI, BY MISS STARKE.

CANTATA I.

SCENE—*an unfrequented Island.*
TIME—*day-break.*

SEQUESTER'D Isle, of PEACE the smiling cell,
Where Birds, and Flow'rs, and Zephyrs only dwell;
Enchanting spot, rich in SECLUSION'S charms,
Here, far remov'd from FOLLY'S wild alarms,
Compass'd with waves, unseen by human eye,
Methinks I range a Tenant of the Sky.
No more by PASSION'S chains bound down to Earth,
My tow'ring Soul asserts her heav'nly birth;
Views mercies numberless around her shine,
And soars to claim her heritage divine.
But see!—The sable shades of NIGHT retire—
Th' horizon blushes deep with crimson fire—
AURORA rises from the sparkling floods,
And thus salutes the tenants of the woods:

AURORA.

BIRDS, begin your dulcet lay!
FLOW'RS, your various sweets disclose!
ZEPHYRS, see! 'tis dawn of day!
Banish, banish dull REPOSE!

BIRDS.

Lovely GODDESS of the morn,
Who, on dewy pinions borne,
Com'st to chase NIGHT'S shadowy gloom,
And these choral woods relume
With renovating light;
Again thou giv'st us to behold
Fields of ether ting'd with gold!
Boundless tracts, where sportive we,
Blest with love and liberty,
May wing our joyous flight.

AURORA.

Wherefore, FLOW'RS, your praise withhold?
Haste! your fragrant leaves unfold!
Haste to glorify that POW'R,
Who, after MIDNIGHT'S torpid hour,
Renovates your faded hues,
And feeds you with ambrosial dews.

FLOWERS.

When thy torch, with dazzling light,
Puts the modest stars to flight,
We, Lilies, Vi'lets, Eglantines,
Daisies, Snowdrops, Jessamines,
Strains of thankful love rehearse;
The list'ning HOURS applaud our verse,
As, round the blazing Car of DAY,
Swift they wend their sportive way.
All our joys of thee are born,
Bounteous GODDESS of the Morn;
And to thee alone we raise
Melody of grateful praise.

AURORA.

Mirthful ZEPHYRS, ye, who fly
To wake the tardy HOURS;
Rouse the FEATHER'D MINSTRELSY,
And ope the fragrant FLOW'RS;
Ye, whom toil-worn Mortals seek,
When sultry heats appal,
Listen! Hear AURORA speak,
And answer to her call.

ZEPHYRS.

Breath of yonder slumb'ring SEA,
And tender sighs from Heav'n are we;
Sent, celestial NYMPH, to shed
Delicious odours round thy head.

CHORUS.

We, ZEPHYRS, BIRDS, and op'ning FLOW'RS,
Join our voices, strain our pow'rs,
To hail the swift-approaching DAY,
To pour the tributary lay.
Hail, AURORA, bounteous FAIR!
Hold!—The pealing notes forbear!
See! while yet we sing, she flies,
To spread her light o'er distant Skies!

CANTATA II.

AS thro' smiling vallies I stray,
Behind me REMORSE slowly wends;
Ev'ry flow'r that enamels the way,
To prove my unthankfulness tends.
The bounty of GOD I descry,
In each perfect production of Earth;
Yet nor these, nor yon day-star on high,
In my bosom give thankfulness birth.
PRIDE whispers "Such gifts are thy due;
As a tribute receive them from HEAV'N;
The talent of poesy too,
Thy pleasures to heighten was giv'n."
Insensate!—Let SHAME dye my cheek!
Sweet POESY'S harp I'll resign;
Or make the lov'd instrument speak
In praise of it's DONOR DIVINE.

Hail, then, modest meek-ey'd FAIR,
On Earth, of Visitants most rare!
Hail, celestial GRATITUDE!
By thee inspir'd, these fingers rude
Shall boldly sweep the sounding string,
In praise of HEAV'N'S all-bounteous KING.

And while I chant HIS mercies here below,
While yet encumber'd with this mortal clod,
Shall my rapt soul the joy of Angels know,
The bliss of holding converse with it's GOD?

A PICTURE

OF PLANTATION-PRACTICE IN JAMAICA.

Found among the papers of a Medical Gentleman, lately deceased.

THOU! whom Fate has doom'd to roam
Far from Happiness and Home!
Be thy pursuit boundless wealth,
Or the balmy breath of health:
If e'er thou hope for halcyon rest,
Shun the islands of the West!
Fly! oh, fly the fatal shores
Where the wild tornado roars!
There deep Degradation dwells,
And binds the soul in Circe's spells:

There

There Destruction holds his court,
And tortures man in hellish sport!

If, skilful, thou aspire to heal
The sinews torn on Slavery's wheel,
Say, what avails thy care or skill?
Thou canst not remedy the ill:
—For if a cure might be applied,
Thou pleadst in vain to have it tried:—
What panacea can appease
The rage of hunger—dire disease?
What healing balsam can impart
Health's pulses to the broken heart?

And hast thou burnt the midnight oil
To waste thy days in fruitless toil?
And sapp'd thy strength, and spurn'd repose,
To reap the thorn without the rose?
If Death industrious point his dart,
And swift Express the case impart,
'Tis thine on meagre mule, or horse,
To stem the rain-fed torrent's force;
Or faint beneath the blaze of noon:
Or freeze in dews that dim the moon!
When home returning weary, worn,
With sights of woe thy bosom torn,
Say, does a fond and faithful breast
Sooth thy swelling heart to rest?
And pillow soft thy aching head,
And balm upon thy slumbers shed?
Alas! nor Friendship, nor Affiance,
Nor faithful Love, the soul's reliance,
The cup of Sympathy prepares,
Or smooths the pillow of thy cares!
Slow-moving, mercenary hands,
Benumb'd by Slavery's iron bands,
Reluctant lend their ministry:
Ah! how unlike Love's service free?
Nor converse kind, nor soothing quiet,
Sweetens the hour of rest, or diet:
But stupid state, and manners rude
Their coarsest features still intrude.

Oh! shroud not then, in savage night,
The eye that beams with social light!
If Virtue's flame thy heart refine,
"Throbbing with sublime design,"—
If Science high, and lib'ral Art,
And cultur'd Taste their light impart,
—As the fire-fly's phosphor ray
Dooms him to the bat a prey—
The beam of truth that lights thine eye
Leads blinking, base Brutality,
With the thick clouds of scowling hate,
To gloom the eye that sees his state!
Ev'n he whose life thy hand has sav'd,
By painful vigilance that brav'd
Danger and Death—ev'n he shall aim
Detraction's dagger at thy fame!

Or in the Hothouse,* or the Hall,†
'Tis thine to drain the cup of gall:
If Negroes die, and tongues exclaim,
The *Doctor* ever bears the blame;
Though hard he strove to cure their woe,
And though Oppression dealt the blow:
If care, and skill their numbers raise,
The *Doctor* never reaps the praise.

His services remain alone,
Unthank'd, unnotic'd, and unknown.
Yet, if he like to eat, and drink,
Little to read, and less to think,
To play, with BUSHA,‡ at backgammon,
And bend the knee to HIM, and Mammon,
And sanctify HIS damned deeds,
And swear DECREASE from Heav'n proceeds:
Such pleasures as Jamaica gives
May please the *Doctor* while he lives.
And if the *pestilence* should spare
His lavish'd life,—good fortune rare!—
And,—more extr'ordinary still,—
Should *practice* e'er his pockets fill;
Bankrupt in years, in hope, in health,
Alas! what use has he for wealth?
He lives, he dies—a sot, a slave—
Unwept, forgotten in the grave!

Jamaica, March, 1808.

EPITAPH ON A DOG.

BY MR. PARRY.

[Whoever has paid a visit to Mr. Bozley, of Esless Lodge, near Wrexham, in Denbighshire, must have been delighted with the sagacity of his favourite dog *George*; who, after entertaining his master and his friends for fifteen years, died lately;—and the following Epitaph is placed on a Tablet to his memory:]

HERE lies poor George!—my Dog, my Friend,
Who ne'er did any one offend;
He pass'd his harmless days with me,
Where'er I was, there too was he.
When bus'ness call'd me far from home,
He, like a faithful friend, would come,
To cheer me with his pranks by day;
At night, to guard my lonely way.
No more, alas! with merry dance,
Will he, with joy, my soul enhance;
No more lie stretch'd before my fire;
No more the harp or flute admire!
No more his sparkling eyes will tell
How much he lov'd me—and how well.
Alas! poor George—this grateful tear
Will shew my love too—was sincere.
Farewell, fond friend—for e'er farewell!
I to the world thy feats will tell.
Long may I search—but search in vain,
I ne'er shall see thy like again.

Esless Lodge, Aug. 20th, 1808.

THE OWL AND HIS PUPILS.

A FABLE.

"*Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.*"

WHAT! says th' Æsopian, sour as sorrel,
You cannot sure be so absurd,
To rant and prate about a bird,
And not explain it by a moral?
Pray tack at least some precepts stale,
On virtues cardinal and vices;
A fable without moral spices
Sinks, like a paper-kite without a tail.

* The Negro-hospital.
† The eating apartment.

‡ *Busha*, *Bisha*, or *Obusha*, the negro pronunciation of *Overseer*.

Avoiding then so great a sin,
With something moral I'll begin;
And to the world's Lord Paramount, great custom,
These thoughts I humbly cast—let him adjust 'em.

Where is the use of hoarded science
Of books, rules, schools, and heaps in store
Of philosophic pomp and lore,
Of threadbare systems, and much more,
But to put vicious habits at defiance;
'Twixt peevish spleen and hoyden joys,
To give the soul an equal poise
And teach the subject passions to dispense
With all the toys of appetite and sense?

"A pretty picture this for carnal man!
Whose conduct must, in every feature,
Pronounce him still a sensual creature;
From goodness and perfection widely distant,
Still veering at a puff—still inconsistent,
Not to be scann'd from closets and from books,
From bird's-eye views and learned nooks,
Nor to be squar'd by plummet, rule, or plan."
Reader! of this make all thy brains are able;
Too long a comment always spoils the fable.

Upon a branchy trunk, the freehold of our fowl,
And fit Lyceum for the lore
Of such, and many sages more,
Aloft in bleer-ey'd majesty was perch'd an owl;
Sharp hunger had reduc'd him to a spectre,
A proper plight to give his friends a lecture;
His slender carcase, and wig widen'd pole,
Bespoke a flesh o'ercome and pregnant soul;
Around in dumb attention fix'd,
Birds of all beaks their feathers mix'd;
From turkies, eagles, hawks, and hens,
To little humming-birds, and wrens.
All well-fledg'd rabbins, doctors, sages,
Drew from their wings the longest quill,
Their note-books from his lore to fill;
And take it home in short-hand pages.

His callow audience, from his figure,
Thought him ill-qualified to teach;
And from his utter loss of vigour,
Expected nothing but his dying speech.

All ready, with a hem, the tutor spoke—
But to say all he said,
Would take the longest head,
That gravely nodded on the crowded oak:
This must, however, be recorded,
His lecture much advice afforded,
On bridling rampant passions and desires.
He taught them in impressive words,
What shame it was for well-bred birds
To live by means that brutal force inspires.
By rapine, tyranny, and wanton pow'r,
To cut the guiltless insect's short-liv'd hour,
When to the beak that reason curbs,
Sufficient are the dainty herbs,
That scent with fragrance Nature's lavish breast:
He sees the pittance hunger needs,
And wisely on that little feeds,
Nor others' comforts will his claws molest.

Much in this strain his peroration ran,
While at the bottom of the tree,
In merriment and gambols free,
A field-mouse scamper'd, spite of bird or man.
Now critics have affirm'd, our owl's advice
Had been suggested by a want of mice;
And that necessity had made him feed,
On this and that delicious weed;
But we can't vouch, how true the tale is,
It might be told, 'cum grano salis:'
Yet this eye-witnesses do faithfully depose,
When still the pupils, cautious to let slip
A single word, hung silent on his lip,
The tutor to his lecture put this awkward close:
With lickerish bill he left his pulpit perch,
And all the gaping circle in the lurch;
And spite of lore recondite, and wise saws,
Of maxims, precepts, and fine moral laws,
He seiz'd the little victim in his claws.
The congregation thus deserted broke;—
When every bill of every fowl,
Rush'd furious on the witless owl,
And archly thus a rev'rend magpie spoke:

One lesson from our tutor waits us still,
To do what nature prompts is best,
To feed, or fly, or tend the nest;
Let fools philosophize and dream their fill;
He that will do what suits his state and age,
Alone deserves the credit of a sage.

A. B. E.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

On the SIGNALS *of the* ANCIENTS; *read by* M. MONGEZ *at the* PUBLIC SITTING *of the* INSTITUTE, JULY 1, 1808.

IT is not my intention (says M. Mongez) to treat generally of this subject; on which Folard, in his Commentaries on Polybius, and the Abbé Sallier, in a memoir read to the Academy of Belles Lettres in 1736, have thrown considerable light. But the invention of the Telegraph—an invention on which France may justly pride herself, has furnished me with means of comparison which they did not possess, and which I shall apply to the explication of several passages in ancient authors relative to signals.

The most celebrated of these passages is that in the Tragedy of Agamemnon, (286), where Æschylus makes Clytemnestra announce to the old men of Argos, that the Greeks had just captured Troy, and that this intelligence had been communicated

nicated to her the preceding night. The Chorus, struck with astonishment, asks who had been able to make such speed to announce it. "Vulcan (replies the queen). His fires blazed on Mount Ida; and to these successively answered those of Lemnos, of Mount Athos, of Mount Macistus in Eubœa, of Mount Mesapius in Bœotia, on the banks of the Euripus, of Mount Cithæron, of Mount Ægiplanctus, near Megara, and, lastly, of Mount Arachnæus, which lies nearest to Argos. Hence, (she adds) this succession of fires, which had begun on Mount Ida, reached the palace of the Atrides. Such is the regulation of the signals, of which the first and the last are the most important. By this means my husband has transmitted to me from Troy itself the news of so happy an event."

Is the above founded on historic facts? This I shall not undertake to prove. But if it be further asked, whether it is probable? I answer, As it is founded on geographical positions, it may be submitted to the test of calculation, which I have attempted in the following memoir. It is true that some men of distinguished erudition have denied the possibility of such a correspondence by means of beacons; but I have endeavoured to demonstrate it, by reference to the results of experiments with the modern telegraphs. It must be borne in mind, that in treating of the signals used by the ancients, we must draw our conclusions from observations made with the naked eye, because they had neither spectacles nor telescopes, using only tubes for the purpose of insulating the points of view. The distance, in a direct line from Mount Ida to Argos, is 39 myriametres (80 mean leagues of 2,500 toises, or 100 short leagues). The Abbé Sallier, however, in his remarks on this passage, in 1736, says, "it would not exceed 150 of our Paris leagues." This is a half more than the distance which I have just given, according to the maps of our colleague, M. Barbier Dubocage; and hence we may form a judgment of the state of geographical knowledge, even relative to the seas and countries of Europe, before the improvements introduced by the illustrious Danville.

I have endeavoured to prove the possibility of what is said by Clytemnestra, by submitting to calculation a fact of the same kind, the most remarkable recorded by ancient writers; and where the distance is much greater than the most considerable between any of the beacons established by Agamemnon. Valerius Maximus (lib. i. cap. 48,) says, "With what astonishment do we hear of a man's having so piercing a sight as to be able to distinguish from Lilybæum (in Sicily) the fleets that were coming out of Carthage (on the coast of Africa.") This has not only an air of the marvellous, but appears absolutely false. It is, however, only an exaggeration; and a passage of Polyænus (*Stratag.* lib. vi. cap. 16, No. 2,) will assist us in explaining it. That writer informs us, that the Carthaginians, when carrying on war in Sicily, employed the following means for the purpose of obtaining expeditiously from Africa such succours or supplies as they might be in want of. They took two clepsydræ of exactly the same size, and, having drawn upon each of them several circles at equal distances, inscribed in each circle such short sentences as the following: 'We are in want of transports, of money, of warlike instruments, of corn,' and the like. One of these clepsydræ was kept in Sicily, and the other sent to Carthage; with instructions, the instant they should see a signal by fire in Sicily, to let the clepsydra run till they saw a second signal; when they should mark the circle to which the water had sunk, and send without delay the articles inscribed in that circle. The purport of their signals would, no doubt, be carefully concealed; but a Sicilian, observing that the arrival of each convoy regularly followed the appearance of the signal, might easily conclude that the signal caused the fleet to be dispatched. He might then, at the sight of each signal, foretel that a convoy would soon arrive. But in order to give to his prediction an air of the marvellous, he might say, "I see a fleet coming out of the port of Carthage."

These beacons were fired on the promontory of Lilybæum, at present Marsalla. They must have been observed, not at Carthage (for that city did not stand on an eminence) but at the nearest promontory, that of Hermæum, at present called Cape Bon, which is distant from Lilybæum 15 myriametres, 1051 (31 mean leagues, or of 2,500 toises, such as were always used by Danville). A simple trigonometrical calculation has given me the height which these promontories must have had, to enable a person stationed at one of them to see, notwithstanding the spherical shape of the earth, fire on the other. This height is 672 metres, 42 (345 toises), a little more

more than double the height of the tower of Nôtre Dame, four times the height of the large pyramid; or three times that of Mount Valerien. Not a mountain then, but only a hill, was required for displaying the signals at Lilybæum; if we follow the usual distinction of giving the name of *mountain* only to heights exceeding 1,000 metres, or 513 toises.

Another question may here arise, whether it were possible to see so far with the naked eye? At Lyons they distinctly see without glasses Mont-Blanc, distant from that city about 18 myriametres, 029 (37 leagues): and from Nice one may discover with the naked eye the mountains of Corsica, which are distant 28 myriametres (about 57 leagues). The first of these distances exceeds a fifth, and the second is almost double, the interval between Marsalla and Cape Bon.

There cannot, therefore, any doubt remain respecting the fact given by Polyænus.

By applying the same calculations to the signals of Agamemnon, I have proved the possibility of them with respect to the distances between the different stations; for the greatest of them is half a myriametre (a league) less than that from Marsalla to Cape Bon. But are the stations of Agamemnon's beacons likewise sufficiently high to render the signals visible?—I have proved this by reference to their heights, as taken from the computations of navigators. That of Mount Athos is the only one I have not obtained in a direct manner. It is not inserted in any geographical work; we find, indeed, a note engraved on Arrowsmith's map of the Environs of Constantinople, that it is equal to 353 feet; but it does not say, whether this be the result of trigonometrical operations, or merely an estimate. I have endeavoured to obtain the height of Mount Athos from a passage of Pliny, (lib. iv. cap. 12, sec. 23), where that natural historian informs us, that at the solstice Mount Athos projects its shade on the market-place of Myrrhina, in the island of Lemnos. I have supposed, that at the summer solstice, (when, according to the position of the two places, the shadow of the mountain would extend towards Lemnos), the sun, near the time of setting, had a sexagesimal degree of altitude, without refraction. The resolution of a rectangular triangle, the mean side of which is the chord of the terrestrial arc, which separates Mount Athos from Myrrhina, and the small side the height of the mountain, gives for the latter 1,360 metres, 4 (698 toises, 2) which is more than the height of Vesuvius, but less than that of Puy-de-Dôme.

It remains to be proved, that one night was sufficient for transmitting intelligence, by means of these signals, from Troy to Argos. The philologists who before me have commented on this passage, had no facts to adduce in elucidation of this question; but the results of experiments made with the telegraph has enabled me to throw more light on it. In the month of August, 1794, the city of Condé was retaken by the French, at seven o'clock in the morning. The telegraph of Lille, which is distant from Condé 4.39 myriametres (nine leagues) transmitted the news of the capture to Paris, where it arrived between nine and ten o'clock. The telegraph of Paris immediately transmitted to that of Lille the decree of the National Assembly, declaring that the army had deserved well of their country; and by the same means the Assembly received on the same day, between seven and eight o'clock in the evening, the address of the army, expressive of their thanks for the honour conferred on them. Thus in the space of fourteen hours intelligence was conveyed through a space of 59 myriametres, (or 123 leagues), *i. e.* a third more than the length of the line of beacons established by Agamemnon.

Encouraged by this result, I applied the same method to the illustration of other passages of ancient authors, relative to signals. Cæsar (*Bell. Gall.* vii. cap. 3), speaking of the Romans who had been massacred at Genabum (Orleans) says, "When any event of importance, and which concerns the general interests of the nation, happens amongst the Gauls, they communicate the intelligence of it by loud cries across the fields. These cries are heard by others, who in like manner repeat them to their neighbours. This was done on the present occasion; for before the end of the first watch, the inhabitants of the borders of the Averni (Auvergne,) had been made acquainted with what had been transacted at Genabum (Orleans) at sun rise, though the interval be about 160,000 paces (23 myriametres, 555, or 49 leagues of 2,500 toises)."

In order to ascertain whether what is here recorded exceeds the bounds of possibility, I made some experiments in the *Place des Invalides*; and I learned from the results, that in calm weather, or at a distance from hills or houses which cause an echo, or in a plain, we cannot

cannot distinctly hear one or more words loudly vociferated at a greater distance than 91 metres, or about 280 French feet. It may, however, be extended to 97 metres (or about 300 feet) by persons with strong voices, who are habituated to this kind of exercise. The same result did not happen with respect to inarticulate sounds, or the cries or exclamations used by bargemen, sailors, officers giving the word of command, who pronounce only the last syllable distinctly, &c. These exclamations may be understood at much greater distance; and certain travellers (probably with that exaggeration which distinguishes most of their narratives) inform us, that the American savages inform their companions of their danger by means of cries, which are understood at the distance of half a league.

Supposing then, first, that these cries of the Gauls were intelligible at the distance of ninety-seven metres (about fifty toises); secondly, that the persons employed in the correspondence had been stationed in a direct line from Genabum (Orleans) to Gergovia, (a town which stood on a mountain on the borders of the Averni, not far from the place where Clermont was afterwards built,) distant from each other 28 myriametres (or about 53 leagues), it would appear that 2630 men, or 50 for each league, would have been required. If so considerable a number had been employed in the transmitting of the intelligence, we must suppose that they were stationed before hand for that particular purpose, or, what is still more improbable, that they had been so engaged from the beginning of the war. The narrative of Cæsar, then, does not appear to be accurate: but it may be brought nearer to probability, by supposing that they were signals, the nature of which had been carefully concealed from the Roman general, and which, deceived by the popular rumours, he had been induced to believe to be only certain cries. These beacons might have been placed near the scite of the town of Bourges, at Toul-Sainte-Croix, and Puy de Dome. Each of these distances is less than that from the promontory of Lilybæum, to Cape Bon. This explication of the fact related by Cæsar, is simple and very probable, and I accordingly propose it with confidence.

It is a mistake to suppose that the ancients used instruments for the purpose of increasing the strength and loudness of the voice; and the word *clamore*, in this passage of Cæsar, expressly does away every idea of it. The speaking-trumpet of the moderns has not been invented two hundred years. Would the ancients have so often praised particular men on account of the extraordinary strength of their voice, if by such an instrument they had been able to quaduplicate the strength and extent of the human voice? Would Homer have several times mentioned Stentor, if a speaking-trumpet could have enabled Agamemnon to give his orders in such a manner, as to be distinctly heard and understood by his whole army?

Cleomenes, the astronomer, (Cycl. Theor. lib. ii. p. 169,) says, "Xerxes stationed men at various places from Susa to Athens, for the purpose of speedily conveying intelligence to Persia, of the event of his warlike operations against the Athenians. By this means news arrived in Persia from Greece, in the space of one night and one day." On the maps of Danville, the distance in a direct line from Athens to Susa, is about 234 myriametres (or 480 leagues). But as this correspondence is not said to have been carried on by means of carrier-pigeons, and the Egean Sea would have interrupted the vocal transmission, we must add to the distance the extent of road between Athens and the Hellespont. The real distance thus becomes 253 myriametres (520 leagues); and for such a mode of correspondence as is mentioned by Cleomenes, no less than 26,000 men would have been required; and it is quite incredible, that so great a number should have been so employed.

What Diodorus Siculus (xix, cap. 17, p. 331, ed. Wesseling,) relates of Eumenes, is still more marvellous. He says that, being encamped on the banks of the Tigris, and wishing to be joined by 10,000 archers from the most remote parts of the Persian empire, he employed for that purpose the vocal correspondence established in that country; and that by this means, his orders were transmitted in the course of a single day, to provinces at the distance of 30 days journey. It is necessary to remark here, that Diodorus expressly says, that for this business they chose such persons as had the strongest voices: from which we may conclude, that they did not use any kind of speaking-trumpet. A day's journey in Asia, is usually reckoned to be about 5 myriametres: the 30 days journey would accordingly be equal to 150 myriametres,

myriametres, (or about 308 leagues;) and 15,408 men would have been required.

Is it probable that Xerxes should have employed in a single line of correspondences 26,000, Eumenes 15,000, and the Gauls 3000 men? Is it not more natural to suppose, that this vocal correspondence was a false report, circulated by the respective governments for the purposes of drawing off the attention of the enemy from the signals, by means of which the correspondence was actually carried on. Diodorus himself authorizes this conjecture; for in the same book where the passage relative to Eumenes is found, he says of Antigonus, another of Alexander's generals, that "he stationed throughout all Asia fire-beacons and messengers, that his orders might be promptly communicated and executed." The real means, then employed, for the quick transmission of intelligence, were various kinds of signals and couriers.

Thus Herodotus, whose veracity is acknowledged by all, does not attribute any other to the Persians, (viii. 664, ed. Wesseling;) neither does the author of the treatise De Mundo, (cap. vi.) which is found in the collection of the works ascribed to Aristotle. The latter says expressly: "the kings of Persia had stationed in the country of Asia, subject to their sway, ... messengers on foot, and couriers on horseback, centinels, guards and observers of signals. Every thing was so well regulated, especially for the correspondence by means of fire-signals, that the king might have intelligence sent him in one day's time of any commotions that happened in Asia, from the confines of the empire to Susa and Echatana."

Here we find that this author has, with great care, enumerated the modes employed by the Kings of Persia: but he does not attribute to the human voice or the swiftness of horses the transmission of intelligence from the extremities of Asia to Susa, in one day's time: which would have been impossible. He expressly attributes this effect to fire-signals, which might succeed each other with the greatest rapidity.

It is true that these signals, being confined in number and position, could convey only the substance of the news: but couriers soon after brought the details: and in this manner the correspondence, by means of our modern telegraphs, is still conducted.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN SEPTEMBER.

AGRICULTURE.

THE Experimental Farmer; being Strictures on various Branches of Husbandry and Agriculture, drawn from a long Series of Practice in various Parts of Great Britain; by Thomas Tibbs, 8vo. 6s.

Good Advice for the Husbandmen in Harvest, and for all Others who labour hard in warm Weather; by T. Beddoes, M. D. 7s.

The Gentleman Farmer and Husbandman's most useful Assistant, in measuring and expeditiously computing the Value of any Quantity of Land at various given Prices per Acre, from 1s. to 10l. by W. Francis, 2s. 6d.

ARTS, FINE.

Illustrations of the Lay of the last Minstrel, consisting of Twelve Views of the Rivers Bothwick, Ettrick, Yarrow, Tiviot, and Tweed. Engraved by Heath, from Drawings taken on the spot by J. C. Schetky of Oxford. To which are affixed Descriptions and Annotations by Mr. Walter Scott, 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. proofs 2l. 12s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

Herodoti Halicarnassei Historicarum Libri IX. Musarum Nominibus inscripti. Textus Wesselingianus passim relictus, argumentorum que, ac temporum notatio; Edit. Frederici Volgangi Reisii, 8vo. 18s. large paper, 1l. 10s.

EDUCATION.

A Circle of the Arts and Sciences, for the Use of Schools and Young Persons, containing a clear yet brief Explanation of the Principles and Objects of the most important Branches of human Knowledge; by William Mavor L.L.D. Rector of Stonesfield, Vicar of Hurley, &c. 5s.

The Child's own Book, or Infant's Pleasing Instructor, containing a variety of Lessons suited to the Capacities of Children. 6d.

The British Cicero, or a Selection of the most admired Speeches in the English Language; by Thomas Brown, L.L.D. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Excerpta ex variis Romanis Poetis, qui in Scholis rarius leguntur, notulis illustrata, quas collegit in studiosæ juventutis usum Johannes Rogers Pitman, A. B. 12mo. 6s. bound.

HISTORY.

A History of the Early Part of the Reign of James the Second, abridged from the Right Honourable C. J. Fox; by a Member of the Whig Club. 5s. 6d.

LAW.

Reports of Cases agreed and determined in the High Court of Admiralty; in the time of the Right Honourable Sir William Scott; by Chr. Robinson, L.L.D. Advocate, Vol. VI. part 2. 8vo. 9s.

The

The Trial of Major Campbell, for the murder of Captain Boyd. 2s. 6d.

A Report of the Proceedings in the Cause between Richard Cooper, plaintiff, and John Twibill, defendant, tried in the Court of King's Bench, Westminster, on Monday July 18th, 1808; by Mr. Farquharson. 2s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

A Treatise on the Operation of Lithotomy; by Robert Allan, Surgeon, fol. 1 11s. 6d.

Modern Medicine, containing a brief Exposition of the principal Discoveries and Doctrines that have occasioned the recent advancement of Medical Philosophy, with Strictures on the present State of Medical Practice; by David Uwins, M.D. 8vo. 6s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Duties and Office of Sheriff, by Sir Richard Phillips, Knt. one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, price 4s. boards.

An Historical Dissertation on Tea, exhibiting the Chinese Methods of preparing it for the European Markets, Means of Adulterations, its Dietic and Medicinal Qualities, &c 6d.

The Witticisms of Mr. Joseph Miller of facetious Memory; consisting of a faithful copy of the old Joe Miller, and 2 vols. of Modern Classic Wit, selected from the best Authorities of all Countries; by James Bannantine, esq. 3 vols. 9s.

The Elements of Commerce; by Christopher Dubost, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 5s.

The British Indian Monitor; by J. B. Gilchrist, Vol. II. 2l.

The Game-Book for 1808, enabling the Lovers of Field Sports to keep a Register of sporting Occurrences, and an accurate Account of Game killed. In various sizes, at 7s. 10s. 6d. 14s. 21s. 42s.

Remarks on the Present State of the Lunatic Asylums in Ireland; by Andrew Halliday, M. D. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Fashionable Biography, or Specimens of Public Characters; by a Connoisseur. 4s. 6d.

Joseph in Jeopardy, or the Last Scene of the Pantomine royal at Madrid. 1s.

The Trap, a moral, philosophical, and satirical work, delineating the Snares in which Kings, Princes, and their Subjects, have been caught since the Days of Adam; 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Leicestershire Tales; by Miss Mary Linwood, 4to. small 8vo. 1l. 1s.

The Illusions of Youth; or Romance in Wales, and Common Sense in London; by Cordelia Cordova, 4 vols, 12mo. 18s.

The Old Irish Baronet, or the Manners of my Country; by Henrietta Rouviere, 3 vols. 12mo. 15s.

City Nobility or a Summer at Margate, 3 vols. 15s.

Geraldine Fauconberg, 3 vols. 12s.

Honorine d'Userches, par l'auteur des Lettres écrites de Lausanne, 3 vols. 15s.

La Princesse de Wolfenbuttel, par l'auteur de Caroline de Lichtfeld, 2 vols. 10s.

POETRY.

The Siller Gun, in Four Cantos, with Notes and a Glossary; by John Mayne, foolscap, 8vo. 4s. 6d.

Little Odes to Great Folks; by Pindar Minimus. 3s. 6d.

Petrarch translated, or a Selection of his Sonnets and Odes, accompanied with Notes, and the original Italian; by the Translator of Catullus. 10s. 6d.

Vortigern and Rowena, or Characteristic Sketches of Persons of Distinction, Part 4th, and last. 4s.

Poeme sur l'Astronomie, avec des Cartes nouvelles et exactes; par P. Villemer, 8vo. 5s.

POLITICS.

Hints to Both Parties, or Observations on the Proceedings in Parliament, upon the Petitions against the Orders in Council, and on the Conduct of his Majesty's Ministers in granting Licences to export the staple Commodities of the Enemy. 2s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Sermon against Witchcraft, preached in the Parish Church of Great Paxton, Huntingdonshire, July 17, 1808, with a brief Account of the Circumstances which led to two atrocious Attacks on the Person of Ann Izzard, a reputed Witch; by the Rev. Isaac Nicholson, A. M. 1s. 6d.

Christ's Supremacy, and His Church's Privilege defended against Human Usurpation. 1s.

A Critical Essay on the Ninth Book of Bishop Warburton's Divine Legation of Moses, 4s.

A new Argument for the Existence of God, foolscap, 8vo. 3s.

A Vindication of Evangelical Preaching, in a Letter to a Barrister, occasioned by the First Part of his Hints to the Public and Legislature; by John Styles. 3s. 6d.

An Essay on Future Punishments, intended to shew that the Doctrine of Endless Misery is inconsistent with the Gospel of Jesus Christ; by R. Wright. 8d.

The Office of Reason in Religion; by John Clarke, D.D. Author of the Answer to the Question, "Why are you a Christian? 3d. or 2s. 3d. per dozen.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Picture of Lisbon, taken on the Spot, being a Description, moral, civil, and political, physical and religious, of that Capital. Translated from the German of Frederic Link, 8vo.

A Picture of Valencia, comprehending a Description of that Province, its Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, Productions, Manufactures, Commerce, &c. with an Appendix containing a geographical and statistical Survey of Valencia, and of the Balearic and Pithyusian Islands, &c. translated from the German Christian Augustus Fische, 8vo.

A Picture of Madrid, translated from the German of Christian Augustus Fischer, 8vo. 6s.

Tableau de l'Espagne moderne, Par J. Fr. Bourgoing, in 3 vols. 8vo. with a 4to. atlas of plates, 2l. 12s. 6d.

NEW

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. WILLIAM HAWKES'S (NEWPORT, SALOP,) *for Improvements on Musical-keyed Instruments of Twelve fixed Tones.*

THE improvements in the organ are effected by a pedal under key-board, and an extra slide to every stop in the sound-board to the extra pipes, viz. sharps and flats; which by depressing the pedal with the foot, brings on the sharp scale, and by elevating the pedal brings on the flat-scale; and as the flats go off, the sharps are brought on, and inversely as the sharps go off, the flats are brought on by the action of the pedal communicated to the additional slide, with double holes adapted to the additional pipes; namely, five pipes to each octave. The improvement in the pianoforte is effected by adding seven diatonic and five flat tones to the present scale of twelve fixed tones, which form two chromatic scales; the one is termed a flat scale, and the other a sharp scale: this is done by two sets of springs, of two unisons to each set, which are acted upon, without the addition of a key to the key-board, by a pedal, by which the key-board is made to move forward and backward, about one-fourth of an inch, the same hammers striking each set of strings, both in the flat and sharp scale, by depressing the pedal with the foot when the sharp scale is wanted, and elevating the pedal when the flat scale is wanted.

MR. SAMUEL PHELPS'S (LAMBETH,) *for certain Improvements in the Manufacture of Soap.*

The first thing we notice in this specification is, an increase of size in the boiler, and instead of raising the temperature of the "goods," viz. the leys, &c. to the boiling heat by the application of fire alone, Mr. Phelps introduces steam through a pipe or pipes, into the said goods; and he finds that the re-action, or pressure afforded, by suffering the steam to pass into the goods at about four feet below the surface, is sufficient to cause the same to boil very speedily, and to produce a perfect union of the parts in less time, and with a less expenditure of leys than in the ordinary process of making soap. He prevents the rising of the goods from the boiler or vessel, into the steam boiler, by interposing cocks, or valves, between the steam boiler, and that in which the soap is made. Since by the introduction of steam, the strength of the leys is somewhat altered by the condensation of the steam, allowance for the same is made by using leys of much greater strength, or in larger quantities.

MESSRS. FOURDRINIER'S (LONDON,) *for making Paper by means of Machines, &c.*

The term of this patent, which has been obtained at different periods, is extended to fifteen years from August 14, 1807. The improvements now given, as the last and most perfect, consist in using a revolving web of wove wire, or other similar material applicable in like manner as a web; the same being made endless by joining its ends together, similar to a round towel, or by having it wove endless, and in applying such web to the making or manufacturing of paper, according to the arrangement and application of the revolving or endless web, in connection with other mechanical apparatus.

In this manufacture, the pulp or material of which the paper is intended to be made, having been prepared in the usual way, is deposited in a proper receptacle or vat. It is there brought to its proper consistency, by mixing it with water. It is then suffered to run through certain apertures in the side or front of the vat, and conducted from thence by an inclined plane, in an uniform stream upon the surface of the revolving web, which is so placed, that its surface shall be as nearly level as possible, and shall have its revolving motion in the direction in which the stream of pulp runs from the vat. This web is kept extended longitudinally by two principal or extreme rollers, upon which it revolves; and the upper part thereof, upon which the paper is formed, is supported and kept level by a number of small rollers placed parallel with the other two, and at such distances from each other as to prevent the web from being pressed or weighed down by the pulp into the spaces between them, and also to cause the pulp to spread itself uniformly upon the surface of the web or sheet, thereby producing a sheet of paper of an uniform thickness. The width of the sheet of paper is determined by two pieces of wood, set edge-ways upon the web, exactly parallel with each other, and with the line of motion of the web. These pieces require no particular precision as to their dimensions, but are generally about three inches in depth, one inch and a quarter thick, and about four

four feet long, extending from that part of the web which is next the vat, in the direction of the line of motion. Between, and in contact, as well with the under-edges of these pieces, as with the upper surface of the web, are placed two endless straps of leather of a width corresponding to the thickness of the pieces; which cause them to revolve upon pullies with a velocity exactly equal to the velocity of the revolving web. There are similar pieces and straps in contact with the under surface of the web, and exactly opposite to those upon the upper surface; so that the web is pressed between the upper and under straps and pieces, and the liquid pulp is thereby prevented from running off towards the sides. These pieces and their straps are called *dickles*. Near that part of the web upon which the pulp falls from the inclined plane, and between it and the vat, is placed a flap of oiled silk, or other flexible material; one edge of which rests upon the web, the other being fastened to a piece of wood laid across the surface of the web, but not touching it; the length of the said piece corresponding to the width between, and being supported at each end by the dickles. The flap of oiled silk is to prevent the pulp from running back towards the vat. Between the two principal or extreme rollers upon which the web revolves, and about two feet and a half from one of them, and between that and the vat, are placed two other rollers, or cylinders, one above the other; and they cause the upper part of the web, with the paper forming thereon, to pass between them for the purpose of pressing out the water; and from this use of them, they are called the first or wet-press cylinders or rollers. In order to guard the pulp, which, before passing between the cylinders, is yet in a soft state, from being dislodged or otherwise injured by the upper roller, or cylinder, coming immediately in contact with it; they use another revolving web of wove wire, or other fit material, which in this case may be of felting, of the same width as the one above-mentioned, but not so long. To distinguish which last-mentioned web, from the other web before-mentioned, they call the first-mentioned web by the name of the under web, and the web now describing the upper web: the bottom part of the said upper web, passes between the two cylinders, so that its under surface falls upon the surface of the pulp, or paper, and defends it from the action of the upper cylinder. This upper web is kept extended by, and made to revolve upon two rollers, placed one on each side of the wet press cylinder, and at a convenient height above them. The wet press cylinders, are provided with a compressing apparatus at each end, to give the necessary pressure to the paper. It is evident, then, that, if motion is given in the proper direction to the wet press cylinders, having both the webs thus compressed between them, such webs will be drawn along by them, and caused to revolve upon their respective rollers, and that as long as these webs continue so to revolve, and the pulp continues supplied and running upon the surface of the under web, so long will the machine continue making a sheet of paper of continually increasing length. But as the paper, after having passed between the first press cylinders, has not obtained such a degree of consistency and strength, as to allow of its being removed from the machine, and cut into sheets, and laid in packs; they therefore cause it to pass through a second pair of pressing cylinders, which are denominated the second or dry press, where it receives such a further degree of pressure and consequent strength, as to fit it for all the subsequent operations necessary to finishing it for market. The paper, after it has passed the first press, and arrived at the extreme roller upon which the web revolves, is detached from the surface of the web, and deposited upon the revolving felting, and with it made to pass between the second press cylinders. The paper is then collected and wound upon reels, or rollers, which are successively removed and others applied, as they become charged or filled with paper. The long sheets of paper thus obtained are, by a subsequent process, cut into others of the required dimensions.

We now proceed to describe, nearly in the words of the patentees, the means used for subdividing or cutting the long sheets of paper into others, or smaller ones of the required dimensions: "We (say they) construct a wooden frame or table, of a convenient height, its length is determined by the dimensions of the sheets of paper into which the long sheets, upon the reels or rollers, are to be subdivided or cut, and its width is made somewhat more than the widest sheet which can be made by the machine, by which the paper was formed. The reel, or roller, containing the paper intended to be cut,

is placed immediately above one end of the said table at right angles, with its longer sides, and parallel with the top or upper surface thereof. The pivots, or axis of the reel, or roller, are supported and allowed to turn into two wooden posts affixed to the ends of the table, for that purpose; so that two workmen, one on each side of the said table, by laying hold of the corners of the sheet may draw it from the reel, and spread it upon the table preparatory to its being cut or subdivided into smaller ones. Near that end of the table over which the reel, or roller is suspended, and parallel with the reel, we place two long hardened steel plates, about three inches in width, and about one-eighth or one-tenth of an inch thick, and their length bought to exceed the width of the widest paper, to be cut about thirty inches. These steel plates we affix to two strong iron bars, by means of screws, or clamps, one steel plate upon each bar; and place them in such a position across the table, that the upper edges of the steel plates may be parallel with, and about one twentieth of an inch from each other, and in the same plane with the upper surface of the table upon which the paper is to be spread. The under, or lower edges of the steel plates

[illegible] springs, or two unisons to each set, which are acted upon, without the addition of a key to the keyboard, by a pedal, by which the keyboard is made to move forward and backward, about one-fourth of an inch, the same hammers striking each set of strings, both in the flat and sharp scale, by depressing the pedal with the foot when the sharp scale is wanted, and elevating the pedal when the flat scale is wanted.

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steel wheel, or wheels, being held down by a sufficient weight, the paper is cut by their action against the sharpened edges of the steel plates, as they revolve upon such steel plates. And to facilitate the operation, and render it more expeditious, we cause two other hardened steel plates, similar to those above described, to be placed across the table in a similar position, and further from that end of the table over which the reel is suspended, and exactly parallel with the former ones, and at such a distance from them, as corresponds to the dimensions of the sheets of paper to be cut, from the larger or longer one upon the reel or roller; and by applying two of the above described hardened steel wheels at a convenient distance from each other, upon the edges of one pair of the steel plates, and by connecting the said three wheels firmly together by means of proper frame-work, in which the arbors or axes of the said wheels turn, and whereby the wheels themselves are held in a proper position, and their edges falling into the space between the edges of each pair of steel plates respectively, we obtain a carriage with three wheels, capable of supporting itself upon those wheels, two on one side, and one upon the other; and upon the

terial of which the paper is intended to be made, having been prepared in the usual way, is deposited in a proper receptacle or vat. It is there brought to its proper consistency, by mixing it with water. It is then suffered to run through certain apertures in the side or front of the vat, and conducted from thence by an inclined plane, in an uniform stream upon the surface of the revolving web, which is so placed, that its surface shall be as nearly level as possible, and shall have its revolving motion in the direction in which the stream of pulp runs from the vat. This web is kept extended longitudinally by two principal or extreme rollers, upon which it revolves; and the upper part thereof, upon which the paper is formed, is supported and kept level by a number of small rollers placed parallel with the other two, and at such distances from each other as to prevent the web from being pressed or weighed down by the pulp into the spaces between them, and also to cause the pulp to spread itself uniformly upon the surface of the web or sheet, thereby producing a sheet of paper of an uniform thickness. The width of the sheet of paper is determined by two pieces of wood, set edge-ways upon the web, exactly parallel with each other, and with the line of motion of the web. These pieces require no particular precision as to their dimensions, but are generally about three inches in depth, one inch and a quarter thick, and about

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tion of the said instruments; but, for the better understanding their application, we do further describe the operation of cutting or subdividing the sheets of paper, as the same is performed by us; that is to say—the table and instruments are to be placed at or near the end of the machine by which the paper is made, and as soon as one of the reels or rollers becomes charged or filled with paper, we remove the said reel or roller from the machine, and place it upon the supports or posts affixed to the end of the cutting table, upon which the steel plates and wheels have been previously adjusted to their proper distances, &c. Two workmen, one stationed on each side of the table, draw the paper from the reel, and spread it upon the said table, depositing the first end of the paper, which is always rough and uneven, over or beyond the pair of steel plates furthest from the reel, taking care at the same time to lay the edges of the paper parallel with the edge of the table, or rather at right angles with the edges of the steel plates, in order that the angles or corners of the sheets of paper, when cut, may be square; and these workmen are guided or directed in this operation, by having several [illegible] lines drawn along the table [illegible] the said piece corresponding to the width between, and being supported at each end by the dickles. The flap of oiled silk is to prevent the pulp from running back towards the vat. Between the two principal or extreme rollers upon which the web revolves, and about two feet and a half from one of them, and between that and the vat, are placed two other rollers, or cylinders, one above the other; and they cause the upper part of the web, with the paper forming thereon, to pass between them for the purpose of pressing out the water; and from this use of them, they are called the first or wet-press cylinders or rollers. In order to guard the pulp, which, before passing between the cylinders, is yet in a soft state, from being dislodged or otherwise injured by the upper roller, or cylinder, coming immediately in contact with it; they use another revolving web of wove wire, or other fit material, which in this case may be of felting, of the same width as the one above-mentioned, but not so long. To distinguish which last-mentioned web, from the other web before-mentioned, they call the first-mentioned web by the name of the under web, and the web now describing the upper web: the bottom part of the said upper web, passes between the two cylinders, so that its under surface falls upon the surface of the pulp, or paper, and defends it from the action in the proper direction, parallel to which lines they lay the edges of the sheet. The paper being thus deposited or spread uniformly upon the table, and over the edges of the steel plates, the man on whose side the carriage with the three-cutting wheel stands, pushes it across the table to the man on the opposite side, where it is retained ready for a second operation. By thus passing the wheels over for the first time, the rough or uneven end of the sheet is separated at the plates farthest from the reel, another separation being made at the same time by the plates nearest to the reel, leaving one whole sheet of paper between the two pair of steel plates. The paper is again drawn from the reel, and spread upon the table; and the end of the sheet being now square and even, is laid so much over or beyond the edges of the steel plates furthest from the reel, as will leave a sheet of paper when the next separation or cutting is made. Two sheets being now separated by each cutting after the first, the wheels are again passed over, and the sheets thus separated at each cutting are removed, and laid into packs by children employed for that purpose."

ders, which are denominated the second or dry press, where it receives such a further degree of pressure and consequent strength, as to fit it for all the subsequent operations necessary to finishing it for market. The paper, after it has passed the first press, and arrived at the extreme roller upon which the web revolves, is detached from the surface of the web, and deposited upon the revolving felting, and with it made to pass between the second press cylinders. The paper is then collected and wound upon reels, or rollers, which are successively removed and others applied, as they become charged or filled with paper. The long sheets of paper thus obtained are, by a subsequent process, cut into others of the required dimensions.

We now proceed to describe, nearly in the words of the patentees, the means used for subdividing or cutting the long sheets of paper into others, or smaller ones of the required dimensions: "We (say they) construct a wooden frame or table, of a convenient height, its length is determined by the dimensions of the sheets of paper into which the long sheets, upon the reels or rollers, are to be subdivided or cut, and its width is made somewhat more than the widest sheet which can be made by the machine, by which the paper was formed. The reel, or roller, containing the paper intended to be cut,

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is placed immediately above one end of the said table at right angles, with its longer sides, and parallel with the top or upper surface thereof. The pivots, or axis of the reel, or roller, are supported and allowed to turn into two wooden posts affixed to the ends of the table, for that purpose; so that two workmen, one on each side of the said table, by laying hold of the corners of the sheet may draw it from the reel, and spread it upon the table preparatory to its being cut or subdivided into smaller ones. Near that end of the table over which the reel, or roller is suspended, and parallel with the reel, we place two long hardened steel plates, about three inches in width, and about one-eighth or one-tenth of an inch thick, and their length bought to exceed the width of the widest paper, to be cut about thirty inches. These steel plates we affix to two strong iron bars, by means of screws, or clamps, one steel plate upon each bar; and place them in such a position across the table, that the upper edges of the steel plates may be parallel with, and about one twentieth of an inch from each other, and in the same plane with the upper surface of the table upon which the paper is to be spread. The under, or lower edges of the steel plates are extended to a considerable distance from each other, so that a vertical section of the plates, or a section made at right angles with their edges, would form two sides of an equilateral triangle nearly, or their relative position would somewhat resemble the outer strokes, or legs of the letter A. And we cause the upper edges of the said steel plates to be ground, so that the basils formed by grinding the edges of the said steel plates may be in a line with each other, or in the same plane with the surface of the table, or nearly so, and that the inside or opposed edges of the two plates may be sharp. We likewise construct one or more hardened steel wheel or wheels, about three inches diameter, turned true, with a sharp edge round the same, basiled away on both sides, similar to the edge of a hard or cold chisel, commonly used for cutting iron when cold; and in each wheel we affix a transverse axis or arbor, upon which they may revolve. The edges of these wheels being applied between the opposed edges of the hardened steel plates, and the wheel or wheels caused to revolve upon them from one end to the other, the paper having been previously spread upon the table, and over the edges of the said steel plates; and the said steel wheel, or wheels, being held down by a sufficient weight, the paper is cut by their action against the sharpened edges of the steel plates, as they revolve upon such steel plates. And to facilitate the operation, and render it more expeditious, we cause two other hardened steel plates, similar to those above described, to be placed across the table in a similar position, and further from that end of the table over which the reel is suspended, and exactly parallel with the former ones, and at such a distance from them, as corresponds to the dimensions of the sheets of paper to be cut, from the larger or longer one upon the reel or roller; and by applying two of the above described hardened steel wheels at a convenient distance from each other, upon the edges of one pair of the steel plates, and by connecting the said three wheels firmly together by means of proper frame-work, in which the arbors or axes of the said wheels turn, and whereby the wheels themselves are held in a proper position, and their edges falling into the space between the edges of each pair of steel plates respectively, we obtain a carriage with three wheels, capable of supporting itself upon those wheels, two on one side, and one upon the other; and upon the said carriage we place a box containing a weight, or a number of weights, sufficient to produce the effect above described, viz. occasioning such a resistance between the hardened steel wheels, and the edges of the steel plates, as to separate or cut the paper placed between them. The iron bars supporting the second pair of steel plates, or those furthest from the reel, are so affixed to the frame of the table, that they may be moved nearer to, or further from the other pair of steel plates, and again set parallel therewith; and likewise the frame-work to which the steel wheels are affixed is so constructed, that the distance between the one wheel on one side, and the two other wheels on the opposite side, may be made equal to the distance between the edges of the two pair of steel plates, according to the intended dimensions of the sheets of paper required.

"Having, as above, described and ascertained the application and use of the instruments, as well as the instruments themselves, which we now use for cutting or subdividing the paper, so as to render it perfectly intelligible to a mechanist, we need not here enter more particularly into any further description in relation to the construction or conformation

tion of the said instruments; but, for the better understanding their application, we do further describe the operation of cutting or subdividing the sheets of paper, as the same is performed by us; that is to say—the table and instruments are to be placed at or near the end of the machine by which the paper is made, and as soon as one of the reels or rollers becomes charged or filled with paper, we remove the said reel or roller from the machine, and place it upon the supports or posts affixed to the end of the cutting table, upon which the steel plates and wheels have been previously adjusted to their proper distances, &c. Two workmen, one stationed on each side of the table, draw the paper from the reel, and spread it upon the said table, depositing the first end of the paper, which is always rough and uneven, over or beyond the pair of steel plates furthest from the reel, taking care at the same time to lay the edges of the paper parallel with the edge of the table, or rather at right angles with the edges of the steel plates, in order that the angles or corners of the sheets of paper, when cut, may be square; and these workmen are guided or directed in this operation, by having several conspicuous lines drawn along the table in the proper direction, parallel to which lines they lay the edges of the sheet. The paper being thus deposited or spread uniformly upon the table, and over the edges of the steel plates, the man on whose side the carriage with the three cutting wheels stands, pushes it across the table to the man on the opposite side, where it is retained ready for a second operation. By thus passing the wheels over for the first time, the rough or uneven end of the sheet is separated at the plates farthest from the reel, another separation being made at the same time by the plates nearest to the reel, leaving one whole sheet of paper between the two pair of steel plates. The paper is again drawn from the reel, and spread upon the table; and the end of the sheet being now square and even, is laid so much over or beyond the edges of the steel plates furthest from the reel, as will leave a sheet of paper when the next separation or cutting is made. Two sheets being now separated by each cutting after the first, the wheels are again passed over, and the sheets thus separated at each cutting are removed, and laid into packs by children employed for that purpose."

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

PROFESSOR DAVY has read a paper before the Royal Society, containing an account of his various new and important electrical experiments on the decomposition of the earths (already detailed in this Magazine), by which this distinguished philosopher has shewn that they are all metallic oxides, and has thus verified by experiment what had been long suspected from analogy. These important discoveries complete the history of alkaline and earthy bodies, and form an era in chemical philosophy. They likewise must lead to great improvements in mineralogy and geology, the last of which sciences has hitherto wanted elements. In the same communication in which these facts are announced, a most important experiment of two Swedish chemists, Messrs. Benzelius and Pontin, is mentioned. These gentlemen have combined the basis of volatile alkali with quicksilver, and in this way have formed an amalgam. Here is something metallic apparently composed of two gases, a circumstance in which the dreams of the alchemists seem to be realized.

A Life of St. Neot, the elder brother of Alfred the Great, by the Rev. JOHN WHITAKER, B.D. is in the press.

The British and Foreign Bible Society has lately received a contribution from several congregations in the connection of the late Rev. JOHN WESLEY, amounting to nearly 1300l. It appears from the annual reports of this Society, that the plan of contributing to its support by local and congregational collections originated in Wales, was afterwards adopted on a large scale in Scotland, and has since been acted upon in various parts of England, particularly in Birmingham, where the several denominations of Christians united their exertions, and raised on its behalf a considerable sum.

Mr.

Mr. BELFOUR intends speedily to publish, in two volumes 8vo. Illustrations of Don Quixote, tending to confirm and elucidate several real events related in that ingenious novel; to convey intelligence of authors and of books therein cited; to discover the sources whence Cervantes has adopted various stories and adventures, improved by the glow of his own fertile imagination; to disclose his continual allusions to works of chivalry and romance; and develope the satire he employs to correct the follies and vices of the Spanish nation; with occasional reflections on certain doctrines and opinions which he advances or supports.

Mr. GEORGE MONTAGU's Supplement to Testacea Britannica is nearly finished, and will be ready for delivery by the beginning of October.

A useful and elegant anatomical work, in folio, will be published in October, 1808, entitled, Anatomico-Chirurgical Views of the Nose, Mouth, Larynx, and Fauces, with appropriate explanations and references to the parts, by Mr. J. J. WATT, surgeon; designed by the author to illustrate the anatomy of these organs as they appear in different sections of the head, and performed with the strictest attention to anatomical accuracy. The engravings will be four in number, containing six views of the parts of their natural size, and accompanied with the same number of outline figures of reference; together with an additional anatomical description of these organs, by Mr. W. LAWRENCE, demonstrator of anatomy, St. Bartholomew's-hospital.

Miss ANNA MURPHY intends to publish an Account of a few of the most remarkable Trees and Plants, collected and abbreviated from the best authorities.

Mr. HOLLOWAY, author of the Peasant's Fate, Scenes of Youth, British Museum of Natural History, &c. has in the press, and in a few days will publish, a volume of familiar and descriptive Poetry, called the Minor Minstrel.

Mr. LAURENCE DUNDAS CAMPBELL is engaged upon a History of India, during the administration of Marquis Wellesley, from the year 1797 to 1806; comprising an examination of his lordship's system of policy, both foreign and domestic, and a complete account of the actual state of the British provinces, in all their relations under the operation of that system. To the history will be prefixed an introductory chapter, containing a review of the genius and character of the people of Hindostan; of the principles, constitution, and policy of the native governments; of the relative situation of those governments respectively, and of the British empire in India; of the general state of the empire and its dependencies, during the administrations of Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Teignmouth; and finally, of the political, civil and military condition in which it was placed at the period of Marquis Wellesley's arrival in that country. The whole of this work is composed from official records, and other original documents, of which some interesting parts will be given in an Appendix. It will be illustrated with a general map of Hindostan, and embellished with a portrait of Marquis Wellesley. It will form two thick volumes quarto, and is intended to appear in the spring of 1809.

Mr. B. BOOTHROYD, has in the press, and will publish as speedily as due attention to correctness will admit, a new edition of Bishop Newcome's justly admired version of the Minor Prophets, with additional notes on the prophet Hosea, from Blaney and Horsley.

The remains of Hesiod translated from the Greek into English verse by CHARLES ABRAHAM ELTON, esq. will speedily appear. They will be accompanied with a dissertation on the poetry and mythology, the life and era of Hesiod, and copious notes; together with a head of Hesiod, from a genuine antique.

The Rev. T. STABBACK, lecturer of Helstone, proposes to publish in two large volumes octavo, the Four Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles, with annotations, critical, explanatory and practical, chiefly selected from the most able commentators in divinity, ancient and modern. To each chapter will be added, reflections drawn from some striking portion of its contents.

An Account of the Life and Writings of the late Mr. JOSEPH STRUTT, embellished with a correct likeness of that author, is in the press.

Mr. DRAKARD, of Stamford, is printing a Guide to Burleigh House, the seat of the Marquis of Exeter; to be embellished with engravings.

Dr. SMITH, will shortly publish a work in one volume octavo, under the title of Botanical Illustrations, intended as a continuation of his Introduction to Botany.

Mrs. CAPPE is preparing for the press, a complete History of the Life of Christ, as related by the four Evangelists; interweaving into one continued narrative, their several accounts of the miracles performed in proofs of his mission, of his prophetic warnings, awful admonitions, moral precepts, and various controversies with the Jewish rulers; terminating in his crucifixion, resurrection, and final remuneration. She has endeavoured to ascertain as nearly as possible, the order of time in which the several discourses, and the extraordinary events which gave rise to them took place, in the hope of exciting an encreasing interest in the perusal of the sacred records, by exhibiting a more comprehensive view of the whole ministry of Christ, and thereby throwing additional light on many exceedingly important, and beautiful passages. The whole is illustrated by a series of notes, explanatory of eastern phraseology, of ancient customs, manners, opinions, and prejudices; formerly transcribed by the editor, from the short-hand papers of her late husband, the Rev. Newcome Cappe. This work is divided into sections, and at the close of each section, such practical reflections are deduced, as naturally rise out of the subject.

So many valuable books particularly in classical and oriental literature, have been published by the University of Oxford, during the last fifty years; that it will, we doubt not, gratify some of our readers, to be informed what has been lately done, and what is now doing at the Clarendon press. Dr. WHITE, author and editor of many well known works, has just published the second volume of his "Novum Testamentum Græcum," with the various readings, which in Griesbach's judgment are to be preferred, or to be considered equal to the received text. It is scarcely necessary to add that the learned professor printed in 1778, at the Clarendon press, "Testamenti Novi Versionem Syriacum Philoxenianam," the Diatessaron in 1803, and the "Specimen Historiæ Arabum," by Dr. Pococke in 1806; or that he has also published the Political and Military Institutes of Tamerlane; with a first volume of Ægyptiaca. A second volume of the latter will not be published by Dr. White, as intended; but the learned professor ANTHONY SYLVESTRE DE SACI of Paris, will give a French translation, accompanied with the Arabic original and notes of that work, which was to have composed Dr. White's second volume. Professor White is also preparing for the press, "Sylloge Crisews Griesbach." Mr. MOZELEY, a gentleman of this university, distinguished for his acquaintance with Arabic literature, has just published his "Vita Abdollatiphi," in Arabic and Latin, a work to which Arabic scholars have for some time been looking with considerable expectation. A new edition of Hephæstio's Enchiridion on Greek Metres, a work much wanted, is now in the Clarendon press; the editor is that excellent scholar, Mr. GAISFORD. "Herodotus ex editione Reizii," in two volumes octavo, has just appeared. Biblical students will be glad to be informed that though Dr. Holmes has some time been dead, his transcripts of MSS. are not lost. Of his Old Testament from the Greek version of the Septuagint, with various readings; the Pentateuch, with the Prophet Daniel, and a general preface, have already appeared. They were published in separate numbers. Two gentlemen of the University are now employed in collating the transcripts of MSS. brought by Dr. Holmes into this country, and another number of this work may be expected soon. The following works are also in the press: "Lowth de Sacra Poesi Hebræorum," vols. 8vo.; "Euripides, Græce, notis Musgrave," 8vo.; "Sophocles Græce, notis Elmsley," 8vo.; "Wyttenbachi Animadversiones in Plutarchi Moralia," 4to. and 8vo. These animadversions will, in bulk, nearly equal the original work. One volume of the former has not yet appeared, but is in great forwardness. "Andronici Rhodii Ethicorum Nimacheorum Paraphrasis," 8vo.; "Cicero de Oratore," 8vo.; "Terentii Comœdiæ," 18mo.; Shuckford's Connection of the Sacred and Profane History of the World, 2 vols. 8vo. Bishop Burnet's Abridgment of the History of the Reformation, 8vo. Republications also of Aristotle's Ethics, and Xenophon's Anabasis are in great forwardness. That important improvement in the art of printing, called the Stereotype, so zealously promoted by the ingenious Lord Stanhope, has been introduced here. The excellence of this mode of printing, as is well known, consists in cheapness and correctness: but from its nature is applied only to works of rapid sale. The only books hitherto stereotyped by Mr. Collinson, the University printer, are bibles; but in due course of time school-books and other works that are in great demand, will be stereotyped.

Dr. Mavor, whose Agricultural Report of Berkshire will speedily be published, has long had it in contemplation to bring out a new edition, with georgical notes, of Tusser's Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry, a work now become extremely scarce, and which furnishes many excellent precepts in the science of agriculture, delivered in an original style of poetical composition. The quaintness of the Elizabethan age, mixed with much good sense and good humour, distinguishes the work of Tusser, and renders him equally entertaining and useful.

Dr. Adams, Physician to the Small Pox Hospital, author of the Treatise on Morbid Poisons, &c. &c. has undertaken Dr. Batty's Department of the Medical and Physical Journal.

The Author of the Age of Frivolity has in the press a volume of Poems, consisting of Tales, Sonnets, and Characteristic pieces.

Dr. Andrew Grant, who has recently returned from South America, has in the press a History of Brazil, which will contain a geographical and historical account of that important colony, with a description of the manners, customs, religion, &c. of the natives; interspersed with remarks on the nature of its soil, climate, productions, and foreign and internal commerce; to which will be subjoined, observations on the most prevalent diseases incident to the climate, with hints to new settlers on the most efficacious modes of prevention. It will form one volume, octavo.

A new Pocket Book, entitled the Annual Entertainer, containing, in addition to what is found of general utility in similar publications, a variety of new logogriphe's, enigmas, rebuses and charades, mathematical questions, queries, &c. is announced for publication on the 2d of November.

From various observations made on the newly discovered planet Vesta, Mr. Groombridge has ascertained part of the elements, which are as follow:—

Inclination of the orbit	7° 8′ 20″
Ascending node . .	104 38
Period	3,182 years
Mean radius . .	2,163

From the increased angular motion in its orbit, the eccentricity appears to be considerable, but he has not yet sufficient data to determine the quantity.

Dr. Burgess, who has declined a translation from the see of St. David's, on the ground that such removals are inconsistent with the episcopal duties, has established a kind of provincial college for the education of youth, to qualify them better for ministering in the Welch church. His lordship has apportioned the tenth part of his revenues during life, and all his beneficed clergy have added their contributions in support of this meritorious institution, of which the following is the plan.—Subscriptions and benefactions to the society, are distributed into the four following funds: I. for clerical purposes. II. For clerical education and exhibitions. III. For the building and establishment of a clerical seminary; and IV. For the relief of superannuated curates.—I. The general purposes of the first comprehend: 1. The purchasing, printing, and distributing, of moral and religious tracts. 2. Two premiums of ten pounds each, for dissertations on subjects relative to the several objects of the society. 3. A premium of ten pounds for eight sermons, to be preached on the eight sundays, subsequent to Easter-day; on the principles aad duties of church-union—on errors arising from unsettled notions in religion—and on the excellence of the liturgy of the church of England. 4. A premium of twenty-shillings worth of books, for the best proficients, at the Easter examination of scholars, at the licensed grammar-schools in the diocese; for the recitation of sermons by the divinity-scholars at the said schools;—and for the best abridgment of sermons, by the said scholars. 5. For sixteen curates' lectures, to be preached on week days, in two principal places in each of the four archdeaconries, and intended principally for the benefit of the poor, who cannot read. 6. The establishment of deanery libraries.—II. The interest of monies in the fund, for clerical education and exhibitions, is allotted at present to the payment of exhibitions to divinity-scholars at Ystradmeirig school, elected annually on the Tuesday preceding the first Thursday in July, to continue four years from the day of their admission. The fund arises from contributions by the clergy, of one-tenth of the annual income of their benefices, for one year during their incumbency, and from the contributions of other benefactors, expressly limited to this purpose. This fund, when the intended building is ready for their reception, will be transferred to the maintenance of scholars at the clerical

clerical seminary.—III. The benefactions for the building and establishing of a clerical seminary are placed in the public funds, and the interest, until the building is begun, will be applied to the augmentation of the fund for exhibitions. By the aid of the first and second of the before-mentioned funds, the ends of the intended seminary are, in effect, now carrying on in a limited degree, partly by premiums to direct the studies, and excite the emulation of the scholars of all the licensed grammar-schools; and partly by appropriating to one of these schools, exhibitions for the maintenance of divinity scholars, during the four years immediately preceding the full age for deacon's orders. A preference is given to the said school, because by such selection of one school, the education of the exhibitioners may be made to approach the nearer to the plan of the proposed establishment at Llandewi Brefi.—IV. This fund by enabling a superannuated curate to retire from duties to which he is become incompetent, is calculated not only for the relief of worthy individuals, who are labouring under age and infirmities; but also for the benefit of the incumbent, who is paying for services imperfectly discharged, and of the parish which suffers in many ways by the superannuation of its officiating minister.

The Rev. Mr. Leg, of Ashprington, Devon, has invented a contrivance for discharging the superfluous water from ponds, tanks, and reservoirs, in times of floods. It consists of a beam of wood, suspended by an iron pin, over the head of the water, so as to form a kind of lever or balance, having one end affixed to a chain, which raises a plug, to let out the superfluous water, and having suspended at the other a box or bucket, made rather leaky, into which the water is conveyed by a pipe, whenever it rises to a certain level. As long as the bucket continues filled with water, the weight will raise the plug, and when the water no longer keeps the bucket full, the plug will return to its place, by the lever recovering its level position.

It has been suggested that the Sunflower might be successfully cultivated for the purpose of supplying our clothiers with oil. As much of the oil imported from the Levant, under the name of Florence oil, when it becomes rancid, is sold to the clothiers for the purpose of softening their wool, when preparing for the loom, it is conceived that the oil extracted from the seed of the sun-flower might be advantageously employed in the same way.

Dr. Parry, of Bath, has recently investigated the causes of the decay of wood, and the means of preventing it. For this purpose he recommends the application of a preparation of the resinous kind mixed with a certain portion of bees-wax. The proportion of the ingredients, and the mode of mixing them, are as follow.—Take twelve ounces of rosin, and eight ounces of roll brimstone, each coarsely powdered, and three gallons of train-oil; heat them slowly, gradually adding four ounces of bees-wax, cut in small bits. Frequently stir the liquor, which, as soon as the solid ingredients are dissolved, will be fit for use. It is recommended to dress every part of the wood-work with this composition, twice over before the parts are put together, and once afterwards; and a higher state of preservation is promised from its use than has yet been attained. It should be observed, that in preparing this varnish, it is adviseable, in order to prevent accidents, to use an earthen vessel, and to make the fire in the open air.

HOLLAND.

On the 9th of May last M. Augustin undertook his twelfth aërial voyage at Amsterdam. He ascended at twelve minutes past two o'clock, p. m. the weather being cloudy. The wind at first carried him towards the lake of Haerlem, but his balloon, having at the height of about 12,000 feet taken another direction, he came at nine minutes past three directly over the road that leads from Abkoude to Utrecht. Here he descended a little and became visible to that neighbourhood, the people of which made a great number of signals. Being, however, desirous of continuing his voyage, he proceeded. At half past three he found himself enveloped in total darkness. At this time he heard the small balloons that were fastened to the larger one, sometimes clattering against each other, as far as their situation allowed. He was himself nearly overcome with cold and fear; but having recovered the use of his faculties by smelling to some strong volatile salts, he threw out a bag of ballast and rose into a lighter region, where he found himself as well as the balloon, entirely covered with snow. This phenomenon M. Augustin attributes to the gilt stars, ornaments and letters, attached to the balloon, which had attracted a great quantity of electric vapors, and thus exposed him to the most imminent danger

danger. Soon after this he descended in the vicinity of Thienhoven. He calculates his greatest elevation at 20,532 feet, and the distance he had travelled at about sixty-six miles.

The following simple method of preventing the destruction of flax by the caterpillar has been practised with success in this country. It consists in making persons walk twice a day along the furrows, with a rope fastened to two poles, so as to cause the rope to drag over the plants, by which the insects are swept off them. This operation repeated for four succeeding days preserves the flax; though, in some instances, in three days it has been found to produce the desired effect.

Colonel de Massenbach, late Lieutenant-General de l'Etât Major of the Prussian army under the command of the Prince of Hohenlohe, a man, who enjoyed during twenty years the confidence of the three kings of Prussia, and particularly that of the late Duke of Brunswic, and who was employed in the highest and most important functions and business, has announced at Amsterdam, the early publication of the following works: 1. Memoirs of his own Life; 2. Materials for the History of Prussia, between the years 1794 and 1807; and 3. Remembrances of great Men, containing particularly Eulogies of Frederic II. and his brother Henry.

The King of Holland, by a decree dated July 29, established a naval and military academy for the education of foundlings, orphans, and all other children, whose parents are unable to provide for their subsistence.

FRANCE.

M. Fouche, a merchant of Havre has proposed a plan to form by authority a society for the purpose of supplying France with colonial produce. According to this plan eight goelettes, vessels between a brig and a snow, are to be built after the model constructed by Paul Jones, and to be sent out armed to the Windward Islands. In this enterprize the projector would take a principal share, observing that if, out of these eight vessels, only three should return in safety, it would produce a clear profit of 15 per cent. but that if, by an unexpected share of good fortune, the whole eight should be successful, it would produce a a dividend of 200 per cent. His calculation is founded on the success of the vessels bringing the government dispatches, which are built on the above principle and are seldom or never taken. He proposes dividing the stock into one hundred shares to consist of 10,000 francs each, and will himself become a principal subscriber.

In the department of Gers, are grown the annual or soft cotton, and that of Ivica, which thrives extremely well. Many land-owners have applied themselves to the culture of this important article, and they already reap the fruits of their care and industry.

An interesting analysis of coffee has recently been made by M. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, a concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, pot-ash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting developes the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderated, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum and the resin. Mocha coffee is of all kinds the most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drunk.

Garnerin, the aëronaut, ascended with his illuminated balloon on the evening of the 16th of August, at fifteen minutes past eleven at night, from the garden of Tivoli, and descended the following morning at past six, at Broussig, in Woevre Arrondissment of Commerij in the department of the Meuse, a distance of 230 miles from Paris. The villagers were so extremely terrified at the sight of the aërial vehicle, that they all refused him their assistance to secure the balloon excepting one man, who together with Mr. Garnerin used every endeavour to accomplish it, but the wind being very powerful, it forced the ropes from their hands, and the balloon again ascended taking an easterly direction. Mr. Garnerin is returned to Paris.

HUNGARY.

The greater part of the celebrated vineyards of Tokay have this year been entirely destroyed by a tremendous storm, accompanied with hail and the bursting of a cloud. The hail-stones were as large as walnuts, and the bursting of the cloud was so violent, that stones of great weight were thrown from the vineyards into the village. By this accident seven men and a boy lost their lives, and a great number of

of cattle perished. The injury sustained by the vineyards is incalculable. The whole village was so entirely filled with stones, that the labour of hundreds of people was required to clear them away.

EAST INDIES.

The Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, who is now on his return to Europe, has lately visited Goa, for the purpose of making some enquiry into the present state of the Inquisition at that place. It appears that this tribunal, formerly so notorious for its sanguinary proceedings, instead of declining in power, as has been supposed, with the parent Inquisition in Portugal, is still in operation, and that it exercises its authority under circumstances which demand the immediate interference of the British government. A progressive civilization has enlightened Europe and nearly abolished its spiritual Inquisitions, but India remains in the darkness and bondage of ignorance. The inquisition of Goa extends its controul in a greater or less degree to the extreme boundary of Hindostan, and materially affects the honour and character of the British government, and of the christian faith which that government professes. Goa is properly a city of churches, containing in its province a republic of priests, who have widely departed from the primitive discipline even of their own church. Dr. Buchanan's visit has excited some alarm among them, as they are fully sensible that their conduct in many instances, in doctrine and practice, would not bear a scrutiny. There are in the archiepiscopal province of Goa near three thousand priests, occupying upwards of two hundred and fifty churches and chapels. This is the hierarchy which holds in chains the Catholic church in the east, and whose power is silently increasing under the tranquil government of the English, whose apathy or neglect suffers the Romish superstition to confirm its dominion with unceasing activity in every province of Hindostan. This is the Indian community which looks out with anxiety for the arrival of Buonaparte, "the great restorer of the Catholic church." On this subject Dr. Buchanan has addressed a letter written on the spot to the archbishop of Goa, metropolitan of the East, in which he adverts to the facts he had witnessed, and to the information he had received from the Inquisitors themselves; and he urges the archbishop to recommend to the court of Portugal to refrain from usurping any longer a spiritual power in the British states; and to endeavour to repair the injury done to Christianity through the crimes and long duration of the Inquisition, by the immediate abolition of that tribunal. He is further requested to exert his own authority in reforming the abuses in the colleges at Goa for the education of the priesthood, in causing his priests to apply themselves to the study of the Holy Scriptures, and to cease from mixing the pure faith with Indian superstitions, and from preaching a corrupt christianity to the subjects of the British government.

The following interesting particulars, relative to the present state of the celebrated temple of Elephanta, are given in a letter from the Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, by whom that place was visited in February last, to W. T. Money, esq. of Bombay. "When I visited the Elephanta (says Dr. B.), and compared it with the accounts of former travellers, I perceived that the cavern and figures were in a state of progressive and rapid dilapidation; and it seems to me probable, that when a few more pillars shall have fallen in, the whole temple will be overwhelmed in the ruin of the superincumbent mountain. If I may offer an opinion on the means of preservation which are practicable, I would suggest, that the dilapidated pillars be rebuilt entirely of hewn stone, in three blocks of granite of the mountain, after the original model; the decayed bases of the columns still standing to be cased with the same stone; and the broken limbs and features of the figures to be restored after the authority of the drawings and descriptions of the earliest travellers; the year of the repair, and the motive of the undertaking, to be inscribed in deep characters on the wall of the cavern; the solid stone floor to be cleared of rubbish (in some places it is two feet deep), that the continuity of the rock with the bases of the columns may appear; the modern wall inclosing the front to be taken down to throw more light on the body of the place, and a railing substituted at a greater distance; the figures to be frequently cleaned and dried with a cloth, which will have the effect of giving them a kind of enamel, and preserving their surface from the corroding effect of the moisture; means to be devised for preserving the cave from inundation during the annual rains: steps to be cut in the rock for easy descent to the cavern of cold water; the jungle in front of the cave, and about its edges, to be cleared,

cleared, and the aperture of the mountain on each side enlarged to give more air and light; the road up the hill to be widened and cut in steps in the rock, as is usual, in the ascent to other religious places in Hindostan (at present the access to the Elephanta is very difficult, being through nearly a mile of steep and painful road) the old elephant himself, on the side of the hill, to be renewed, and a young elephant placed on his back, agreeably to the first drawings; and, lastly, an appropriate building to be erected on the beach at the entrance of the valley, for the accommodation of the visitors. Here may be deposited, for the immediate reference of travellers, those volumes which contain the notices and opinions of the learned concerning Elephanta. This building might be occupied by the military guard, which the Bombay government has recently stationed on the island, to preserve the cavern from further injury. To preserve to future ages this grand monument of ancient sculpture, perhaps the most ancient in the world, and to exhibit it to mankind in somewhat of its pristine beauty, is a noble undertaking, and worthy of the countenance of every man who loves to embellish science and human life. The temple of Elephanta is, perhaps, a grander effort of the ingenuity of man than the pyramids of Egypt. Every christian traveller can assign a reason for wishing that the emblem of the Trinity in unity at Elephanta may remain entire during the ages of the world."

AMERICA.

The legislature of Maryland have passed an act for founding a medical college in the city or precincts of Baltimore, for the instruction of students in the different branches of medicine. This institution is established upon a liberal plan, and incorporated in perpetuity. It consists of a board, called the Regents of the College of Medicine of Maryland, formed from the existing board of medical examiners for the commonwealth, and the president and professors appointed by the act. It may hold property to a value not exceeding thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of a lot of buildings. The regents may appoint professors and lecturers, who shall form one learned body, under the name of the Medical Faculty, with power to chuse their dean, and to do what is necessary for conveying instruction, and supporting discipline. The regents must meet at least once a year. The faculty shall hold at least one term annually, to begin on the first Monday in November, and continue not less than four, nor more than six months. At convenient times commencements may be held, and degrees in surgery and medicine may be granted, after due examination and other proofs of sufficiency. Each student must have attended each course of lectures at least once, and frequented the classes of the college for two terms: and he must also have been privately and publicly examined, and have printed and defended a thesis, before he can be admitted to the honours of the college.

One of the most zealous cultivators of mineralogy in the United States, is Colonel Gibbs, of Rhode Island, whose taste and fortune have concurred in making him the proprietor of the most extensive and valuable assortment of minerals that probably exists in America. This rich collection consists of the cabinets possessed by the late Mons. Gigot D'Orcy of Paris, and the Count Gregory de Razumowsky, a Russian nobleman, long resident in Switzerland, to which the present proprietor has added a number, either gathered by himself on the spot, or purchased in different parts of Europe. The collection of M. D'Orcy is particularly rich in the productions of the French mines: such as the phosphates, carbonates, and molybdates of lead; the iron ores of Bangory, Framont, and the isle of Elba; the silver of St. Maria and d'Allamont; the mercury of Deuxponts; a great variety of marbles, calcedonies and agates, quartz, calcareous and other spars, from France and different parts of Europe. The collection of Count Razumowsky consists chiefly of the minerals of the Russian empire. It is particularly rich in gold and copper ores, chromates of lead, the native iron of Pallas, beryls, jaspers, &c. The Russian specimens alone are about six thousand in number. The remainder are chiefly German and Swiss. To these Mr. Gibbs has added all the newly discovered minerals, a complete collection of English, Swiss, and Italian, specimens, including the ancient marbles, porphyries, &c. the muriates and carbonates of copper from Chili; the spinell and oriental rubies, of which this is the third collection existing. To these are also attached a large geological collection, so that the whole consists of about twenty-thousand specimens.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, and Communications of Articles of Intelligence, are requested.

THE exhibition of the British Institution, in Pall Mall, for the *sale of the works of living artists*, being closed for the season, the Gallery was re-opened in August last for the study of works of the ancient masters in painting. Between twenty and thirty pictures have this year been sent by various distinguished cognoscenti and collectors, and nearly twice as many students, male and female, are employed in copying, or making studies from them.

There are two uses to which collections of pictures may serve; the one, for the imitation of the pupil, in order to impress more strongly on his mind examples of excellence which may prove a standard of comparison for his own works; the other, for enabling a more advanced student to form a just selection from the various manners of celebrated schools, whereby he may guide his progress in the path of his profession. It can hardly be expected in any collection of pictures to find all equally excellent, and still less in a *contributory* one, such as forms the school of the British Gallery; and as it cannot be demanded that the several contributors should furnish taste as well as pictures, it is a circumstance highly favourable to the improvement of the Tyros, that the skill and sound judgment of the secretary, who is constantly in the room, are fully equal to the task of pointing out what to take and what to leave. This is no doubt a point within the speculation of the governors, as it is otherwise hardly to be imagined that a gallery, designed to enlighten the minds and stamp the taste of rising genius, should be made the receptacle of such indifferent pictures as the *St. Jerome*, and the *Virgin and St. John, &c. weeping over the dead body of Christ*: the former said to be by Titian, and the latter by Bramante; both sent, no doubt, with the best intentions by their noble possessors, but unfortunately inadequate to their wishes in the present instance. The first is so indistinct, and so inexpressive, as to character, and so obscure, as to colour, that if little good is to be obtained, little danger is to be apprehended from its influence: the second has the imposing recommendation, to a vulgar eye, of tedious, accurate, and *demonstrable*, labour. The architect aimed in it at expression and drawing, and he has made the first less strong than coarse, and the second hard, dry, and stiff. The colour, as might be expected, is monotonous. Both these pictures hold a just rank in any collection but one intended to form the taste of youth.

Having mentioned two of the *worst* pictures in the room, it is but fair to notice two of the *best*; and for these examples the *Venus and Adonis*, and the large *landscape*, by Claude, *with a distant view of Mount Soracte*, may be selected without prejudice to the merits of the rest. In the Venus and Adonis, the fascinating art of Titian, however its utmost force and lustre may be impaired by time, is still worthy of our highest admiration. The body of the *Venus* is a master-piece of colouring, both as to the purity, harmony, richness, and gradations, of tints. The mellow deeper hue of the *Adonis* comes next in praise. In composition, and in brightness and richness of general effect, this picture is one of the most precious relics of painting.

In the landscape by Claude Lorrain, his well-known poetical composition, and aërial colouring, are both to be found fully equal to his fame.

Several other pictures in the Gallery will furnish both lesson and example to the pupils. The *Hippolytus*, by Rubens; the *Four Men under a Gateway*, by Velasquez (a picture said to have been particularly a favorite with Gainsborough); a *Flight into Egypt*, probably by Jordaens; *a Female Portrait*, by Titian, or P. Veronese; *a large Landscape, with Peasants dancing*, and another by Cuyp, in which the sky is most singularly beautiful, are all admirable specimens of art.

The *Rape of the Sabines*, by Rubens, is a hodge-podge of beauty and deformity. The colour is rich and glowing, but the figures are more than usually clumsy, and there is little variety or beauty in the grouping of them.

A *Study of Three Men on Horseback* is finely sketched. It is of the Flemish school; and if it be said to be by *Velasquez*, who will reject the present attraction of a Spanish name?

Of his Majesty's goodness in granting the loan of the picture by Tintoret, it would be indecorous to speak at the present moment. No doubt can be entertained of our sovereign's benign disposition towards the arts and their professors.

sors. It may, however, be remarked, that the *Concert of the Muses*, since the time of its being engraved (either by Gribelin, or some one nearly of that date) appears to have been cleaned, and perhaps repaired, with little mercy to its original charms.

Of the great advantages of a collection thus offered to the wishes of the artists it is earnestly to be hoped, that the students in the different branches of painting will not fail diligently to avail themselves, and there is at present little reason to doubt their zeal. It has been said that, from peculiar motives, the students are prohibited from making more than *partial* copies from the pictures sent to the gallery. Such motives, it is to be hoped, do not influence the president of the Royal Academy, who is the possessor of the treasure of Titian abovementioned.

Equestrian Statue of William the Third, erected in the Centre of St. James's Square.

It has long been a subject of complaint in England, that the public works of statuary in our squares are very inadequate to the general reputation of the nation. The unwieldy clumsiness of the Hero of Culloden, in Cavendish-square, was justly ridiculed in an occasional production of the late Mr. Mason, on the Projected Improvements of London. Nor does the tame insipidity of his Majesty's Horse, in Berkeley-square, yield an atom of inferiority to the preceding. The defects of these two statues are not counterbalanced by any striking beauties in others erected in various parts of the town; and the work of Mr. Bacon, newly placed in St. James's-square, although not destitute of merit, is by no means calculated to bring down the creditable scale. It is executed from a design of the late J. Bacon, R. A. so that the present sculptor, from his well-known filial piety, will stand nearly exempted from the remarks which may be made on it. In all efforts at equestrian statues, the horse appears to be the principal stumbling-block of the artist. King William's horse is a light dancing courser, apparently designed to be of the Arabian breed, with neck erect, and curvetting pace. His form is slender; in some parts very questionably so, and particularly in the *hinder* parts. His action is graceful and fantastic. He does not, like the horse of Achilles, appear conscious of the character of his master. But why (it would be asked) should horses be supposed to possess this preternatural degree of intellect?—Horses (it may be answered) are *not* required to possess such knowledge, but *sculptors* are. It is the business of the artist to diffuse over each of his works one homogeneous sentiment, and that sentiment must be precisely appropriate to the character and the event which the work pourtrays. It is this merit, as every artist well knows, which we admire in the Greek statues, far beyond the very subordinate consideration of execution.

William the Third is in the *costume* of a Roman knight, with the exception, that his head of hair, or wig, flows very fully down his shoulders. He extends, as usual, one hand, and holds the reins with the other. He affects an upright, easy air, a little too much accommodated to the precepts of a riding-school. This is his greatest fault; he is in other respects sufficiently answerable to the talents of the sculptor.

Invidious comparisons have usually been made between our native modern attempts at equestrian statues, and the well-known object of attention at Charing Cross, executed by Hubert Le Soeur. There is, however, less superiority in that work than is frequently attributed to it. It is wrought in a hard and dry manner, and the forms of the horse are every where too square either for nature or beauty. But if it makes little pretensions to poetic or ideal character, it cannot be denied that it possesses, in the general deportment of both parts of the group, a species of *historical sedateness*, which awakens interest and respect. It is this historic character, which is principally deficient in the equestrian statue of Mr. Bacon.

The Great Room, No. 22, Piccadilly, is opened as a Gallery of the Arts, where paintings, drawings, and curiosities, will be admitted for exhibition and sale, under the direction of gentlemen eminent for taste and judgment.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Pleyel's celebrated Overture, in D. (No. 7) composed for the Nobility's Concerts. Adapted for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Violin and Violoncello, and dedicated to Miss Louisa Rich. By J. V. Hammond. 5s.

THOUGH we do not place this overture among the happiest productions of the justly celebrated composer whose name it bears, we yet feel its merits, and are willing to allow that its rank is far above that of mediocrity, and that *some*, at least, of the passages are stamped with the originality and brilliancy of Pleyel. Our principal objections are, to the frequent and unnecessary violations of nature and simplicity in the harmony, and the general want of novelty in the melody. In the productions of Pleyel, we are habituated to more of variety, of sweetness and of grace, than we find in the present piece, excellent as it still is; and the ear receives it rather as forced from the pen of the ingenious composer, than as spontaneously flowing from the unconstrained efforts of his fancy. Mr. Hammond's adaptation is judicious and tasteful, and bespeaks him well qualified for the delicate task he has imposed upon himself.

"Ha! what is this that on my brow, &c. &c." A Mad Song. Composed by Mr. Biggs. 1s 6d.

Mr. Biggs, in the scientific and impressive music given to the words before us, has evinced much real genius and feeling. The judicious intermixture of recitation and air, together with the well-timed breaks, pauses, and changes of time in the melody, are productive of a happily-varied and most forcible effect, and bring to our hearts and bosoms the poet's elegant and pathetic appeal.

"The Heart that can Feel for Another," a Ballad. Sung by Mr. Incledon, at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden. Written by Mr. Upton. The Music Composed by W. Shield, esq.

Mr. Shield has given to these simple and affecting words as expressive and appropriate a melody as even the author himself could have wished. The passages are ingeniously and happily turned, and the general effect is highly characteristic and perfectly worthy the long-acknowledged talents of the composer.

La Chasse. Composée et dediée à Mademoiselle Magelin, par Mr. Jay. 5s.

This piece assumes the form of a sonata, and is obviously intended for the piano-forte, though not announced for that instrument in the title-page. It comprises three movements, the first of which is in $\frac{6}{8}$ affettuoso, the second in $\frac{3}{4}$ andantino, and the third (the chace) in $\frac{6}{8}$ allegro. Considerable ease of style, and of pleasing fluency of fancy, form the leading characteristics of this agreeable composition, many of the passages of which are felicitously conceived, while the whole is consistent and well connected. The chace movement is strongly analogous to the subject, and closes the piece with a striking and spirited effect.

"Aline's Complaint," a Song. Composed with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, and Inscribed to the Miss Richardsons. By Joseph Major. 1s. 6d.

This song, the words of which are by Mr. R. C. Dallas, and have their subject from Madame de Genlis's Novel of the Siege of Rochelle, possesses a pleasing simplicity in its melody, and is by no means deficient in its expression. Of the accompaniment we can say but little: indeed, but little seems to have been intended; since it is merely made up of the notes of the air, and an under part of thirds and sixths.

A Cossack Minuet, Hungarian Quick-Step, and Tyrolese Dance. Composed and selected for the Piano-forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 2s.

We find in this little publication much variety and sprightliness of fancy. The minuet is bold and spirited, the quick-step is chearful and animated, and the dance brings up the rear with a liveliness and gaiety that cannot fail to be universally attractive.

A Military Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Lieutenant-General Cowell, by J. W. Holder, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 2s. 6d.

This divertimento consists of three movements; the first, a martial strain in common time; the second, a minuet; and the third a waltz. They are all good in their kind, and the *spirit*, *taste*, and *vivacity*, successively found in each, form that happy contrast and relief with which the ear never fails to be gratified, when these qualities are judiciously arranged and intermixed.

A Polonoise March and Waltz. Selected and composed for the Piano forte, by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 2s.

This is a well-formed and attractive little assemblage. The three movements, or pieces, of which it consists, are judiciously contrasted, and relieve each other with excellent effect. Juvenile performers will derive both pleasure and improvement from its practice; and we

cannot but recommend it to their sedulous attention.

"*A Garland fair my Henry brought*," *a favourite Song, sung by Mrs. Margerum, at Vauxhall Gardens. Written and composed by John Parry.* 1s.

This is one of those simple little songs which are calculated to please the generality of vocal practitioners. The melody is remarkably natural, easy, and unaffected, and the sentiment of the words is faithfully consulted and gracefully expressed.

The "Marchioness of Abercorn's Hornpipe," a favourite Rondo. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by S. Hale. 1s. 6d.

This is a pleasing little piano-forte rondo, and greatly calculated by the general construction of its passages to improve the finger of the learner. The digressive strains are fancied with much ease and freedom, and the aggregate effect is highly creditable to Mr. Hale's abilities in this species of composition.

Jarnowick's Hornpipe, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, and inscribed to Miss Susanna Man Cassels, of Winyaw, by Mr. Jay. 2s. 6d.

This hornpipe, as arranged by Mr. Jay, forms an agreeable and improving exercise for the instrument for which it is written, and cannot but prove highly acceptable to juvenile practitioners.

Eliza to her Linnet; written by Miss H. C. Reynolds. Composed and dedicated to Miss M. Gill, by J. Davies. 1s. 6d.

The melody Mr. Davies has given to these words, is at once tasteful, attractive, and appropriate; and the symphonic piano-forte accompaniment does credit to his fancy and judgment.

ABSTRACT OF THE PUBLIC LAWS ENACTED BY THE BRITISH LEGISLATURE.

Passed in the last Session of Parliament, 48 Geo. III. anno 1808.

"FORTY-EIGHT Geo. 3. cap. cxi." A Permanent Local Militia shall be ballotted and enrolled in England, not exceeding six times, including volunteers, the original quotas under the general militia act; and the deficiencies in effective volunteers, now to be supplied by additional militia men. § 1—3.

The men are to be ballotted out of persons between the age of 18 and 30, returned in the militia lists, and no person ballotted shall be allowed to find a substitute, or be entitled to bounty. § 8.

Persons returned as fit to serve, not appearing within the time limited, are to forfeit not exceeding 5l. nor less than 28s. and on non-payment to be imprisoned for not exceeding fourteen days. § 9.

Special constables shall be above the age of 30 years. § 10.

Persons unable to serve, from illness or bodily infirmity, shall be excused. § 11.

Persons in orders, or pretended orders, and not carrying on *any other* trade, except that of a schoolmaster, medical men, and persons employed in the Tower, at Woolwich, the gun-wharfs, or powder-magazines, are exempted from service. § 12.

But no articled clerk, or apprentice, nor any poor man with less than 3 children, nor any person of the height of 5 feet 2 inches shall be exempt from serving in this militia. § 14.

Apprentices ballotted shall not enlist in the army, navy, marines, or regular militia, without the master's consent; and service under this act is not to affect indentures or contracts between masters or servants. § 15.

Persons ballotted not appearing to be enrolled, are to forfeit 30l. or if they have not an income of 200l. a year 20l.; or only 100l. per annum, 10l. the payment of which fine is to exempt them for two years. § 16.

Persons imprisoned for non-payment of fines are liable to serve when released; and persons claiming exemption upon payment of 20l. or 10l. are to sign a declaration, that their income does not exceed such sums as aforesaid, or produce a certificate from the commissioners of the property tax to that office; and for making any false declaration there is a penalty of 50l. § 19.

Persons ballotted, engaging to serve in any volunteer corps at their own expense, shall have half of their fines remitted; but if they shall not continue to serve for four years, they shall forfeit treble that sum remitted, and be liable to serve in the local militia for the remainder of the term. § 20.

The days on which volunteers attend are to be specified in the certificate of their commanding officers. § 21.

Persons claiming exemptions, on payment of fines, are to sign a declaration that they have not insured; and persons refusing to sign such declaration, not appearing, or making a full declaration, are

to

to forfeit three times the amount of the fine, or, in default, be imprisoned for not exceeding three months, and afterwards be liable to serve for four years. § 22.

Quakers, on production of certificates that they are such, shall not be enrolled, but only pay such proportion of the fines as to the deputy-lieutenant or justices shall appear proper, according to their circumstances; and, in default of payment, they may be imprisoned for one month. § 23.

If volunteers shall enrol themselves in any parish to the number apportioned, then no ballot shall take place; and if a part of the number, then the remainder only shall be ballotted. § 24.

The benefits of friendly societies are not to be forfeited by service under this Act. § 25.

Persons voluntarily enrolling themselves are to receive a premium of two guineas from the parish, but the bounty so paid shall be deducted from the men inlisting in the army, navy, or marines, within two years, and one half if they enlist at any time afterwards. § 26, 27.

Volunteers may transfer themselves, with the approbation of his Majesty, to the local militia. § 28, 30.

Allowances are to be paid to the men on assembling for exercise, and on being called out under any order of council, one guinea for the first year, and 10s. 6d. for each succeeding year of service. § 31.

Persons serving in the local militia are entitled to the same exemptions as volunteers; and having served four years, are not liable to be ballotted for the regular militia for two years. § 32.

Insurances against the ballot are prohibited; and persons making the same, forfeit 50l. § 33.

His Majesty may put the local militia under the command of general officers, and may order it to be called out yearly to be trained, but the men are not to be trained for more than twenty-eight days in a year, nor to be ordered to march for that purpose further than some adjoining county. § 37, 38.

Men on their removal from the county may remove from the one to the other county militia, but if they give a false statement to obtain permission so to remove, they shall forfeit double the sum they would be liable to for not appearing to be trained. § 39.

In case of invasion, his Majesty may order the local militia to be embodied and marched to any part of Great Britain, and the Lord Lieutenant may call out the local militia for the suppression of riots, and men not appearing to be punished according to the regular militia acts. § 40, 41.

But when so called out, they are to be deemed assembled for training, and the same to be notified to his Majesty's principal secretary of state, but not to be kept so assembled for more than 14 days in one year. *Ibid.*

Local-militia, assembled in time of war, to be subject to the mutiny act, and entitled to the same pay as the regular militia, and the wives and families of local militia men are entitled to the same parochial relief as those of yeomanry, or volunteer corps. § 42—44.

Local militia men may enlist in the army, navy, marines, or regular militia of the same county, and their vacancies shall be supplied as other vacancies. § 45. And such vacancies shall be filled up, notwithstanding the suspension of the ballot for the regular militia. § 46.

Counties to be subject to a fine of 15l. for such men deficient on the 14th day of February next, after the order, but shall be entitled to a return of two-thirds for every man enrolled before the 14th of March, and one-third for every man enrolled before the 1st of April. § 47, 48.

The quarter-sessions are to assess the 15l. for such man, on receiving a certificate of the deficiencies from the commanding officer. § 49, &c.

Part of all the penalties not exceeding one-third may be given to the informer, and the same may be recovered before two justices; but persons aggrieved may appeal to the general quarter-sessions, and witnesses refusing to attend, are to forfeit 5l. § 62, 66.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxx."—From and after October 10, 1808, the excise duty on coffee imported is reduced, if from the British plantations to 3d per pound, from the East Indies 6d and if from any other part to 2s. per pound.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxxiii."—Persons in execution on judgment, in whatever court obtained for any debt or damages exceeding 20l. exclusive of costs recovered by such judgment, who shall have lain in prison twelve calendar months, shall, on application to one of the courts at Westminster, be discharged. § 1.

But persons fraudulently obtaining their discharge shall be liable to be taken in execution. *Ibid.*

And the estate and effects of such debtors, except necessary wearing apparel, bedding, and tools of trade, shall be liable, notwithstanding the discharge. *Ibid.*

But debtors, duly discharged, shall not be

be afterwards liable to be arrested in any action to be brought in such judgment. *Ibid.*

The act does not extend to Ireland or Scotland. § 2.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxxvii."—Marriages solemnized before Aug. 23, 1808, in any church or chapel duly consecrated, shall be as valid as if done in parish churches.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxxxiv."—From July 25, 1808, in addition to the particulars required of hop-planters, the owner shall mark on every pocket of hops the parish and county where grown, in penalty of 20l.; and persons counterfeiting or erasing such marks, shall also forfeit 20l.

"48 Geo. III. cap. cxlii." enables the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt to grant life-annuities to continue for a single life, or the lives of two persons, according to the ages of the respective parties, and the tables annexed to the act, which are too long to be particularised under this article.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

Aires William, Fenchurch ſtreet, London, boot maker. (Pike, Air ſtreet, Piccadilly

Allmond John, Pickett ſtreet, Middleſex, haberdaſher. (Swain, Stevens and Maples, Old Jewry

Barrett Anthony, Swindon, Wilts, ſhopkeeper. (Webb, Fountain Buildings, Bath, and Auſtice, Temple, London

Batley Joſeph Ellis, and John Hinchliffe Meltham, Almondbury, York, dyers. (Stephenſon, Holmfirth, near Huddersfield, and Battye, Chancery lane

Batſon Joſeph, of St. James's place, St. James's ſtreet, Middleſex, tailor. (Hamilton, Taviſtock row, Covent Garden

Bell Charles, Penrith, Cumberland, linen draper. (Ireland, taple inn, and Elwood, Penrith

Bickerſtaff William, Nottingham, haberdaſher. (Seymour, Margaret ſtreet, Cavendiſh ſquare

Biſſix William, Richard Sloper, the younger, and Charles Biſſix, Briſtol, vinegar makers. (Gueſt, Briſtol, and Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn

Bleaſe John, Marſton, Cheſter, dealer and chapman. (Leigh and Maſon, New Bridge ſtreet, London, and Barker, Northwich

Blundell Frederic Francis, Coleman ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Palmer, Tomlinſons, and Thompſon, Copthall court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Brooks Michael Franklin, late of Horſeleydown, (but now a priſoner in the King's Bench) maſter mariner. (Johnſon, Charlotte ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare

Brown Iſaac, Maryport, Cumberland, brewer. (Wordsworth and Strickland, Staple inn, London, and Lowry, Carliſle

Brown Stephen, and William Tildesley, Bloxwich, Staffordſhire, rope makers. (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham

Bryſon David, Phillip's row, New road, Tottenham court, St. Pancras, ſtatuary. (Davis, Warwick ſtreet, Golden ſquare

Collip John, Great Portland ſtreet, upholſterer. (Allen, Carliſle ſtreet, Soho ſquare

Cranſton James Stockport, Cheſter, dealer and chapman. (Law, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple

Crumbleholme John, Preſton, Lancaſter, grocer. (Suddell, Preſton and Blackſtock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry, London

Cummins John, Liverpool, ſhoemaker. (Phillips, Liverpool, and Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row, London

Daviſon Timothy, Brancepeth, Durham, ſhopkeeper. (Atkinſon, Chancery lane, and Bainbridge, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne

Deman Thomas, Teddington, Middleſex, maltſter. (Senior, Richmond, Surrey, and Baddeley, Searle ſtreet, Lincoln's inn

Entwizle James, Dunniſhop Factory, New Accrington, Lancaſter, cotton weft ſpinner. (Parker, Clitheroe, and Dixon, Naſſau ſtreet, Soho

Farrar Iſaac, Croft, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper. (Butterfield, Coppice row, Clerkenwell

Furnival Benjamin, Stockport, Cheſter, hardwareman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, London, and Palmer, Birmingham

George William, and William Bennett, Liverpool, hoopmakers. (Ancroft, Liverpool, and Blakelock and Makinſon, Temple

Gorton Richard, and John Gorton, Cuckney, Nottingham, merchants. (Cook, Salford, Lancaſter, and Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane

Gould Moſes, Dickleburgh, Norfolk, woollen draper. (Foſter, ſon, and Unthank, Norwich

Griffin George, Weldon, Northampton, linen draper. (Sherard, Oundle, or Thrapſton, Northampton

Hayward James Corbin, Chamber's ſtreet, Goodman's fields, purſer of the ſhip United Kingdom, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, dealer and chapman. (Weſton, Fenchurch ſtreet, London

Hill William, late of Middle row, Holborn (but now of the King's Bench priſon), carpenter. (Langley, Plumbtree ſtreet, Bloomſbury

Hemingway Joſeph, Cheſter, printer. (Garner, Junior, Cheſter, and Huxley, Temple, London

Hopwood Joſeph, Manchester, joiner. (Hewett, Manchester, and Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet, Chancery lane, London

Humphreys Thomas, Saddleworth, York, plumber. (Townſend, Staple inn, London, and Banniſter, Rochdale

James William, Swanſea, Glamorgan, ſhopkeeper. (Payne and Burgeſs, Briſtol, and Hollis, Staple inn, London

Jones William Albin, Aldermanbury, haberdaſher. (Berridge, Hatton Garden, London

Kay John, Hulme, Manchester, leather ſeller. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings, London, and Nabb, Manchester

Knight Samuel, Frome Selwood, Somerſet, tailor. (Rotton, Frome-Selwood, and Ellis, Hatton Garden, London

Lawſon Henry William, Liverpool, draper. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row, London, and Forreſt, of Liverpool

Lindill William, late of Leeds, York (but now a priſoner in the King's Bench), ſpirit merchant. (Haynes, Fenchurch ſtreet, London

Lupton Thomas, Skipton, York, hardware ſhopkeeper. (Scofield, Skipton, and Swale, Great Ormond ſtreet, London

M'Lane John, Little Newport ſtreet. (Wilde, jun. Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Mendes David, Harrow ſtreet, Gravel lane, Houndſditch, army accoutrement maker. (Iſaacs, George ſtreet, Minories

Metcalfe Joſhua, Skipton, York, thread maker. (Scofield, Skipton, and Swale, Great Ormond ſtreet, London

Moore Drayſon, Leuham, Kent, late purſer of the Sir Stephen Luſhington Eaſt Indiaman, dealer (Palmer, Tomlinſons, and Thompſon, Copthall court, Throgmorton ſtreet

Motteram Robert, late of Walſall, Stafford, but now of Stafford priſon, victualler. (Turner, Bloomsbury ſquare, and Heley, Walſall

Moyle Henry, Fordingbridge, Southampton, tick manufacturer. (Strickland, Fordingbridge, and Sandy's and Horton, Crane court, Fleet ſtreet

Ogilvie William Frederick, Minories, druggiſt. (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn

Ollivant William, and Thomas Ollivant, Manchester, cotton manufacturers. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet, London

Parnall Chriſtopher, St. Auſtin, Cornwall, merchant. (Brown, Fowey, and Newlett, Roll's buildings, Fetter lane, London

Powell James, and William Darch Ormond, Briſtol, wine merchants. (Bengough and Palmer, Briſtol, and Tarrant, Chancery lane, London.

Powley William, Penrith, Cumberland, ironmonger. (Ireland, Staple inn, London, and Ellwood, Penrith

Pownall George, Holywell, Flint, currier. (Lloyd, Holywell, and Rhodes, Cook, and Handley, London

Pullinger George, and Henry Pullinger, of Ropley, near Alresford, Hants, woollen drapers. (Coote, Auſtin friars

Rayner John, Thirſk, York, druggiſt. (Druce, Billiter ſquare, London, and Walker, Thirsk

Robinſon Robert, Manchester, cotton dealer. (Edwards, Caſtle ſtreet, Holborn

Rowland Nathaniel, Greyſtoke place, Fetter lane, inſurance broker. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's Arms yard

Ruſſel Michael William, Vauxhall, Surrey, maltſter. (Alcock, Boſwell, and Corner

Sharpe Joſiah, Market-Deeping, Lincoln, linen draper. (Wilde, jun. Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Silverlock Henry, Havant, Southampton ſtreet, linen draper. (Butler, Havant, and Bromley and Bell, Gray's inn, London

Smith Joſeph Staples, Liverpool, ſhoe maker. (Spottiſwoode, Auſtin friars, London

Troughton Thomas, Liverpool, Lancaſter, ſtationer. (Bigg, Hatton garden, London, and Skrymſher, Liverpool

Watts Joſhua, Whitecroſs ſtreet, grocer. (Michell, Union court, Broad ſtreet
Waddilove Thomas, and Joſeph Waddilove, Bath place, New road, ſtatuaries. (Tebbutt and Shuttleworth, Gray's inn ſquare
Wardell John, King's Lynn, Norfolk, grocer. (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton ſtreet, and Goodwin, Lynn
Wells William, Boſton, Lincoln, grocer. (Tunnard and Rodgerſon, Boſton, and Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn
Wellſpring Robert, Goſport, Southampton, vintner. (Callaway, Portſmouth
Weſton James, Pall Mall, vintner. (Scott and Blamire, Lincoln's inn
Whitehead William, Shaw hall, Saddleworth, York, woollen manufacturer. (Gibbon, Aſhton-under-Line, and Battye Chancery lane, London
Williams Thomas, Caerphilly, Glamorgan, wool manufacturer. (Lewis, Cardiff, and Price and Browne, Lincoln's inn
Williamſon John, Whitegate End, Oldham, Lancaſter, victualler. (Partington, Oldham ſtreet, Manchester, and Hurd, Temple
Woffington John, Brighthelmſtone, grocer. (Alcock, Boſwell and Corner, York ſtreet, Southwark
Worrall Charles, Manchester, innkeeper. (Saſnett, Manchester, and Huxley, Temple
Young Margaret, and John Crowley, Leeds, York, milliners. (Carr, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and Atkinſon, Chancery lane, London

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Atkinſon Richard, and Henry Watters, Fenchurch ſtreet, ſpirit merchants, Nov. 12
Aynſley John, Newcaſtle upon Tyne, grocer, Sept. 17
Bacon William, Sheffield, York, grocer, October 5
Ball William, Bush lane, Cannon ſtreet, broker, Nov. 15
Barber Miles, Lothbury, merchant, Feb. 4
Batterſhell James, Portſmouth ſhip chandler, Sept. 28
Beale John, Camberwell, mathematical inſtrument maker, Sept. 27
Bedford William, and Samuel Sumner, Foſter lane, wholeſale linen drapers, Sept. 27
Benſtead William, and John Clarke, Haleſworth, Suffolk, maltſters, Sept. 28
Betts Benjamin, and Ann Smith, Baſinghall ſtreet, factors, Nov. 8
Birch Jeremiah, Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk, butcher, Sept. 24
Blindell William, Welwyn, Herts, maltſter, Nov. 15
Bookers Thomas, Birmingham, button maker, September 20, 28
Bowgin Thomas, Little New ſtreet, Shoe lane, plaſterer, Sept. 17
Bowman John, Water lane, Nov. 15
Bradſhaw James Hungerford, Berks. maltſter, October 1
Brooke John, Hartſhead, York, merchant, Sept. 12
Brown John, Goſwell ſtreet, blue manufacturer, Nov. 8
Carr Edward, Whitſtable, Kent, carpenter, Sept. 30
Clinton Jonathan Newport, Salop, ſkinner, Sept. 28
Cobb Chriſtopher, Ringwood, Southampton, hoſier, September 15
Cole John, Cockhill, Stepney, tailor, October 26
Compton Spencer, New ſtreet, Biſhopſgate, merchant, November 12
Connellan Jeremiah, Brown's buildings, St. Mary Axe, merchant, November 12
Criſp William, Cockſpur ſtreet, perfumer, October 1
Crowther John, Barkiſland, Halifax, corn dealer, Oct. 20
Daly Thomas, Chicheſter, linen draper, October 10
Davis Alexander, and Nathan Davis, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, warehouſemen, Sept. 17
Dawes Charles, Huntingdon, ſadler, September 13
De Charmilly Peter Francis Venault, Portman ſquare, and Millbank ſtreet, coal merchant, October 8
De La Chaumette Francis David, Laytonſtone, merchant, November 15
Dewhurſt Ralph, Preſton, Lancaſter, upholſterer, Oct. 15
Dowell Thomas, jun Rodney court, Chapel ſtreet, Holywell Mount, hawker, October 8
Drake William, Gutter lane, warehouſeman, Nov. 12
Edwards Hewſon, Gravel lane, and Granville Duplex, Leeds, cloth merchants, October 7
Eland William, and Walter Philips, Lambeth road, leather dreſſers, Nov. 12
Evans Rees, Merthyr Tydvill, Glamorgan, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 14
Finch William, Weſtminſter, dealer and chapman, Oct. 5
German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hoſier, Nov. 8
Gibſon Joſeph, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper, Sept. 27
Goodwin John, Sheffield, carpenter, Oct. 5
Gravenor William, Briſtol, ſugar refiner, Sept. 28
Gray Thomas, Colcheſter, baker, Oct. 7
Grierſon James, and Andrew M'Kenzie, Manchester, calico printers, Nov. 25
Harding Ann, Briſtol, haberdaſher, Oct. 3
Harriſon John, and Robert Rigg, Manchester, manufacturers, Sept. 24
Hayter William, Southmolton, Devon, vintner, Sept. 26
Henderſon Francis, Lothbury, merchant, Oct. 8
Heſkin John, Liverpool, ſtraw hat manufacturer, Sept. 12
Hill Benjamin, Little St. Martin's lane, man's mercer, Sept. 17
Hitchcock Henry, Avebury, Wilts, Sept. 27
Hobbs Samuel, Bath, grocer, Sept. 17
Holdſworth William, Addingham, York, flax ſpinner, Oct. 7
Horn John, Norwich, upholſterer, Nov. 12
Holloway William, Durſley, Glouceſter, and Thomas Greening, Carn, Glouceſter, clothiers, Sept. 27
Horn William, and Richard Jackſon, Redcroſs ſtreet, Southwark, rectifying diſtillers, Nov. 19
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames ſtreet, oilman, Nov. 15
Itter Andrew, and John Holding, Wentworth ſtreet, Whitechapel, ſugar refiners, Nov. 12
Jackſon Richard, Red Croſs ſtreet, Southwark, rectifying diſtiller, Nov. 19
Jogget William Peter, Cullum ſtreet, merchant, Nov. 12
Johnſon John, Holborn hill, linen draper, Nov. 12
Keddie Thomas Hamilton, Charles ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Sept. 17
Kirton John, Gray's inn, Middleſex, banker, Nov. 8
Lawton Hugh, Briſlingthorpe, Leeds, clothier, Sept. 22
Lee Thomas, Holborn, glover, Oct. 22
Lee Matthew, Wellington, Somerſet, ſcrivener, Oct. 1, 8
Lifter Paul, Slater Ing, York, cotton ſpinner, Sept. 22
Lucy John, Liverpool, merchant, Oct. 8
May Scribblehill Norwood, Great St. Helen's, merchant, Nov. 1
M'Dermott John, Red Lion ſtreet, Southwark, hop factor, Sept. 17
Maddock Richard Elleſmere, Salop, grocer, Sept. 27
Marſhall John, and John Longcakes, Workington, Cumberland, mercers, Sept. 24
Marſton Coward, Uttoxeter, Stafford, cork cutter, Sept. 20
Merac Theophilus, and Moſes la Porte Merac, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide, warehouſemen, Oct. 29
Merrick John, and Samuel Hoſkins, Mark lane, merchants, Nov. 12
Moffatt Thomas, Goswell ſtreet, blue manufacturer, Nov. 8
Moffatt Thomas, and John Brown, Goſwell ſtreet, blue manufacturers, Nov. 8
Moſes Moss, Roſemary lane, ſaleſman, Oct. 8
Moule John, King ſtreet, Covent Garden, vintner, sept. 27
Mountfort Benjamin, Walſall, Stafford, miller, Oct. 6
Munn Jonathan, Market ſtreet, Herts, ſtraw hat manufacturer, Oct. 29
Oliver Francis, Tottenham High Croſs, Middleſex, grocer, Nov. 15
Pariſh James, and Thomas James, James Stafford, and Thomas Hardwick, of Holloway's End, Stafford, glaſs manufacturers, sept. 23
Pearſon John, Altham, Lancaſter, corn dealer, sept. 12
Penn Benjamin, Liverpool, druggiſt, Oct 11
Phillips George Lott Hammerſmith, merchant, Oct. 25
Phipps Joſeph, otherwiſe Joſeph Lovell P. Ivetſea bank, Lapley, Stafford, innholder, sept. 19
Preſton Bernard, Holborn, linen draper, Nov. 1
Purbrick John, Fairford, Glouceſter, dealer and chapman, sept. 21, Oct 7
Read Benjamin, the younger, Bridgewater, tailor, Oct. 5
Reid James, Broad ſtreet, underwriter, Sept. 10, Oct. 29
Richardſon Thomas, and Thomas Worthington, Manchester, merchants, sept 24
Roberts Robert, and William Williams, Great Diſtaff lane, warehouſemen, Nov. 15
Robinſon Thomas Hulme, and George Newman Harvey, Liverpool provision brokers, sept. 19
Rust Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, near Henley, Oxon, miller, Oct. 22
St. John Henry, Pennycroſs, Devon, dealer and chapman, Oct. 4
Shaw Chriſtopher, Joſeph Graham, and John Burn, Southampton, wine merchants, sept. 20
Smerdon Charles, and Benjamin Penn, Liverpool, druggiſts, Oct. 11
Sparkes John, Leadenhall ſtreet, tea dealer, Oct. 1
Spence Thomas, Blackburn, Lancaſter, corn dealer, sept. 12
Staples Elizabeth, Chriſtopher Shaw, Moſes William Staples, and Henry Guy, Cornhill, bankers, Oct. 8
Stanley Harold, Newark upon-Trent, ſcrivener, sept. 16
Steel Joſeph, Stockport, Cheſter, check manufacturer, Sept. 15
Stephens George, the younger, Bedford, grocer, sept. 17
Stevenſon Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, sept. 10
Stott John, Rochdale, Lancaſter, ſhopkeeper, Oct. 21
Tankard John, Birmingham, factor, Oct. 10
Terry Frederic Imbert, Bowling ſtreet, Weſtminſter, rectifying diſtiller, Nov. 12
Thompſon William, Southwark, and Ebenezer Leadbeter, Lambeth, merchants, Nov. 15
Tydeman John Simpſon, Colcheſter, ironmonger, Sept. 28
Tyſon John, Liverpool, tallow chandler, Sept. 29
Wainwright Edward, Thame, Oxford, butcher, Oct. 7
Ward Henry, Curtain road, Shoreditch, apothecary, Nov. 15
Watkins Iſabella, Frances M'Clure, and Lucy Hinchman, New Bond ſtreet, milliners, Nov 19
Walters Thomas Iſhmael, Salford, Lancaſter, cotton merchant, Oct. 10
Watts George, Chicheſter, hatter, Oct. 10
Waugh Charles, Blackburn, Lancaſter, linen draper, Sept. 12
Whitaker John, Salford, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturer, Sept. 24
White William, Birmingham, Oct. 10
White Thomas, Southwark, haberdaſher, Nov. 19
Whitehead Edward, New road, Tottenham court, merchant, Oct. 8
Wilkins John, and Thomas Lacey, Baſinghall ſtreet, factors, Nov. 26
Williams William, Lad lane, victualler, Oct. 22
Williams Benjamin, Liverpool linen draper, Sept. 23
Williams Mary, Milk ſtreet, victualler, Oct. 25
Wright William, Queenhithe, provision merchant, Oct. 21

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August to the 20th of September.

DYSPEPSIA et Hypochondriasis.....	7
Insanitas	1
Phthysis	5
Hysteria	1
Epilepsia	2
Diarrhœa et Cholera	6
Amenorrhœa	4
Morbi Cutanei.....	3
Morbi Infantiles	7

The passion for the Coast is now at its height. The majority of those whose circumstances will permit it, joyfully embrace the seasonable opportunity of a voluntary banishment from the Capital, hoping, often vainly hoping, to drown their cares in the waters of the ocean, and, by a species of marine baptism, to regenerate their constitution. Solicitude, commercial or domestic, may, during a temporary absence from the immediate seat of it, abdicate its empire over the mind; but, upon a relapse to their habitual home, they will find generally a renewal, and even an accumulation, of those anxieties from which they fancied they had fled.

On the other hand, the debauched and imprisoned gases of the central city, from a contrast with those which have recently been left behind, will be doubly oppressive to the feelings, and act with an increased injury upon the organs in general, and more especially upon those of respiration. The citizen, who since his birth has not once emerged out of his native neighbourhood, or at any rate has not, in his most adventurous excursions, ever trespassed beyond the limits of Islington, suffers less harm and inconvenience from the filth, and other heterogeneous and noxious materials that encircle him, than others who give into the fashionable rage, during two or three months of the summer, for indulging themselves in the vegetable variety, the fragrant effluvia, and the chaste and undefiled exhalations, of a rural residence.

Sea-bathing is too generally considered as a specific for every individual symptom in the multitudinous miscellany of complaints: it is, however, by no means a negative or an indifferent thing; and, from the careless and indiscriminate manner in which it is, under almost all conceivable circumstances, had recourse to, there can be little doubt, that upon an *average*, it adds considerably to the catalogue of diseases, and to the bills of mortality. The churchyards of watering-places are crowded with melancholy monuments of this interesting and affecting truth. The earth of those sacred cemeteries is principally composed of the relics of a *ci-devant*, and, for the most part, recent animation. This is a circumstance by which the young, the delicate, and the consumptive, ought to be more especially impressed.

There is a well in the vicinity of Brighton, where the Reporter once paid a transitory visit, which, independently of its mineral merit, cannot fail to be of essential advantage to the valetudinarian-pilgrim, as it requires him to walk or ride a considerable length, over the most salubrious downs, in order to drink the water from the fountain-head.

Within the few weeks past, various cases of physical derangement have occurred, which evidently arose from a sedentary life and a constrained posture. Posture is not sufficiently attended to in the prosecution either of business or study. The attitude, where it is habitual, is almost as important as the habitual aliment. Several clerks in counting-houses, for instance, and from the offices of lawyers, have, at different times, applied to the reporter, whose difficulty of breathing, stricture of chest, and pain of the abdomen, appeared to him to arise from the nature of their occupation. A valuable treatise might be written on the Diseases of the Desk.

One case of insanity has lately come under the cognizance of the reporter, which seemed to be occasioned solely by disappointed ambition. Pride is the most frequent occasion of this disease. That "Pride was not made for man," is a doctrine which cannot be better illustrated, than by the influence which it has in destroying the balance of the mind; there is no passion which makes such a havoc in the brain, or induces such anarchy in the imagination. On which account, one should strive, especially if of an inflammable or irritable temper, to keep down the rising swellings of resentment, and to stifle the very first suggestions of self-esteem; to establish the mind in tranquillity, and to overvalue nothing, in one's own or another's possession. Egotism, though neither medically nor vulgarly classed among the diseases incident to the human frame, deserves,

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a prominent and distinguished rank in a system of nosology. It is incalculable how much misery and malady is daily produced by laying an undue emphasis on the pronoun "I;" the letter cannot be conveniently expunged from our alphabet, but the idea annexed to it ought to be in a great measure discarded from our consideration.

The lowly nervous ought to be treated with peculiar respect, and the most courtier-like attention. We should endeavour, by expressions of our regard for them, to supply that want of satisfaction which they are apt to feel with themselves.

On the other hand a haughty imbecility, an insane self-conceit, uncountenanced by the shadow of any reasonable or plausible pretext, ought to be lowered to the dust, by management that is calculated to depress the patient in his own eyes, and to sober a spirit that may have been inebriated by the fumes of a servile and treacherous adulation. There is an appropriate remark in Terence with regard to a parasite who used to secure his daily seat at a luxurious table, by the incense which he was in the habit of offering to the idiotic vanity of its master. "Hic homines ex stultis facit insanos."

September 24, 1808, J. Reid,
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

Message of the Emperor and King Napoleon to the Senate.

Senators—"My Minister for Foreign Affairs will lay before you the different treaties relative to Spain, and the constitutions agreed to by the Spanish Junta. My War Minister will acquaint you with the wants and the situation of my armies in the different parts of the world.

"I am determined to carry on the war with Spain with the utmost activity, and destroy the armies which England has disembarked in that country. The future security of my subjects, the prosperity of commerce, and a maritime peace must alike depend on these important operations.

"My alliance with the Emperor of Russia extinguishes every hope which England can entertain from her projects. I have no doubt respecting the peace of the Continent, but I neither will nor ought to rely upon the false calculations and the errors of other Courts; and since my neighbours increase their armies, it is a duty incumbent on me to increase mine.

"The Empire of Constantinople is struggling with the most violent convulsions; Sultan Selim, the best Emperor the Ottomans have had for a length of time, has just fallen by the hands of his own nephews This catastrophe has deeply affected me.—I impose fresh sacrifices on my people, confident of their support; they are necessary, in order to secure them from heavier sacrifices, and to lead them to the grand result of a general peace, which ought also to be considered as the moment of repose.

"Frenchmen, my projects have but one object in view—your happiness and the permanent well-being of your children; and if I know you right, you will hasten to comply with this new call, rendered necessary by the interests of the country. You have so often assured me of your affection, I will behold the sincerity of your sentiments in the alacrity with which you will second projects that are so intimately connected with your dearest interests, with the honour of the Empire, and with my glory.

"Given at the Imperial Palace of St. Cloud, this 4th Sept. 1808.

(Signed) Napoleon.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies and extracts, were received on the 1st of Sept. from Lieut.-gen. Sir Harry Burrard and Lieut.-gen. Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated from head-quarters, at Lourhinha, addressed to Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Campbell, Aid-du-Camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley.

Extract of a Letter from Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, dated head-quarters, at Caldas, the 16th of August, 1808.

I marched from Lyria on the 13th, and arrived at Ahobaca on the 19th, which place the enemy had abandoned in the preceding night; and I arrived here yesterday. The enemy, about 4000 in number, were posted about ten miles from hence, at Borisa; and they occupied Brilos, about three miles from hence, with their advanced posts. As the possession of this last village was important to our future operations, I determined to occupy it; and as soon as the British infantry arrived upon the ground, I directed that it might be occupied by a detachment, consisting of four companies of riflemen, of the 60th and 95th regiments. The enemy, consisting of a small piquet of infantry and a few cavalry, made a trifling resistance, and retired; but they were followed by a detachment of our riflemen, to the distance of three miles from Brilos. The riflemen were then attacked by a superior body

body of the enemy, who attempted to cut them off from the main body of the detachment to which they belonged, which had now advanced to their support, larger bodies of the enemy appeared on both the flanks of the detachment, and it was with difficulty that Major-General Spencer, who had gone out to Œbidos when he had heard that the riflemen had advanced in pursuit of the enemy, was enabled to effect their retreat to that village. They have since remained in possession of it, and the enemy have retired entirely from the neighbourhood.

In this little affair of the advanced posts, which was occasioned solely by the eagerness of the troops in pursuit of the enemy, I am concerned to add, that Lieutenant Bunbury, of the 2d battalion of the 95th, was killed, and the Hon. Captain Pakenham wounded, but slightly; and we have lost some men, of whose number I have not received the returns.

Head-quarters at Villa Verd, August 17.

My Lord,—The French General, Laborde, having continued in his position at Roleia since my arrival at Caldas, on the 15th inst. I determined to attack him in it this morning. Roleia is situated on an eminence, having a plain in its front, at the end of a valley, which commences at Caldas, and is closed to the southward by mountains, which join the hills, forming the valley on the left, looking from Caldas. In the centre of the valley, and about eight miles from Roleia, is the town and old Moorish fort of Œbidos, from whence the enemy's piquets had been driven on the 15th, and from that time he had posts in the hills on both sides of the valley, as well as in the plain in front of his army, which was posted on the heights in front of Roleia, its right resting upon the hills, its left upon an eminence, on which was a windmill, and the whole covering four or five passes into the mountains in his rear.

I have reason to believe that his force consisted of at least 6000 men, of which about 500 were cavalry, with five pieces of cannon; and there was some reason to believe that General Loison, who was at Rio Major yesterday, would join General Laborde by his right in the course of the night. The plan of attack was formed accordingly, and the army having broken up from Caldas this morning, was formed into three columns; the right, consisting of 1200 Portuguese infantry and 50 Portuguese cavalry, destined to turn the enemy's left, and penetrate into the mountains in his rear; the left, consisting of Major-General Ferguson's and Brigadier-General Bowes's brigades of infantry, three companies of riflemen, a brigade of light artillery, and 20 British and 20 Portuguese cavalry, was destined, under the command of Major-General Ferguson, to ascend the hills at Œbidos, to turn all the enemy's posts on the left of the valley, as well as the right of his post at Roleia; this corps was also destined to watch the motions of General Loison, on the enemy's right, who I had heard had moved from Rio Major towards Alcoentre last night. The centre column, consisting of Major-General Hill's, Brigadier-general Nightingale's, Brigadier-General Craufurd's, and Brigadier-General Fane's brigades, (with the exception of the riflemen detached with Major-General Ferguson) and 400 Portuguese light infantry, the British and Portuguese cavalry, a brigade of nine-pounders, and a brigade of six-pounders, were destined to attack General Laborde's position in front.

The columns being formed, the troops moved from Œbidos about seven o'clock in the morning. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were immediately detached into the hills on the left of the valley, to keep up the communication between the centre and left columns, and to protect the march of the former along the valley; and the enemy's posts were successively driven in. Major-General Hill's brigade formed in three columns of battalions, moved on the right of the valley, supported by the cavalry, in order to attack the enemy's left; and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Craufurd moved with the artillery along the high road, until at length the former formed in the plain immediately in the enemy's front, supported by the light infantry companies, and the 45th regiment of General Craufurd's brigade, while the two other regiments of this brigade (the 50th and 91st,) and half of the nine-pounder brigade, were kept as a reserve in the rear.

Major-General Hill and Brigadier-General Nightingale advanced upon the enemy's position, and, at the same moment, Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were in the hills on his right; the Portuguese infantry in a village upon his left; and Major General Ferguson's column was descending from the heights into the plain. From this situation the enemy retired by the passes into the mountains, with the utmost regularity, and the greatest celerity; and notwithstanding the rapid advance of the British infantry, the want of a sufficient body of cavalry was the cause of his suffering but little loss in the plain.

It was then necessary to make a disposition to attack the formidable position which he had taken up. Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen were already in the mountains on his right, and no time was lost in attacking the different passes, as well to support the riflemen, as to defeat the enemy completely.

The Portuguese infantry were ordered to move up a pass on the right of the whole; the light companies of Major General Hill's brigade and the 5th regiment moved up a pass next on the right; and the 29th regiment, supported by the 9th regiment, under Brigadier-General Nightingale, a third pass; and the 45th and 82d regiments, passes on the left. These passes were all difficult of access, and some of them were well defended by the enemy,

enemy, particularly that which was attacked by the 29th and 9th regiments. These regiments attacked with the greatest impetuosity, and reached the enemy before those whose attacks were to be made on their flanks; the defence of the enemy was desperate, and it was in this attack principally that we sustained the loss which we have to lament, particularly of that gallant officer the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Lake, who distinguished himself upon this occasion.

The enemy was, however, driven from all the positions he had taken in the passes of the mountains, and our troops were advanced in the plains on the tops. For a considerable length of time the 29th and 9th regiments alone were advanced to this point, with Brigadier-General Fane's riflemen at a distance on the left, and they were afterwards supported by the 5th regiment, and by the light companies of Major General Hill's brigade, which had come up on their right; and by the other troops ordered to ascend the mountains, who came up by degrees. The enemy here made three most gallant attacks upon the 29th and 9th regiments, supported, as I have above stated, with a view to cover the retreat of his defeated army, in all of which he was, however, repulsed; but he succeeded in effecting his retreat in good order, owing, principally, to my want of cavalry; and, secondly, to the difficulty of bringing up to the passes of the mountains with celerity, a sufficient number of troops, and of cannon, to support those which had first ascended. The loss of the enemy has, however, been very great; and he left three pieces of cannon in our hands.

I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of the troops throughout this action. The enemy's positions were formidable, and he took them up with his usual ability and celerity, and defended them most gallantly. But I must observe, that although we had such a superiority of numbers employed in the operations of this day, the troops actually engaged in the heat of the action were, from unavoidable circumstances,—only the 5th, 9th, 29th, the riflemen of the 95th and 60th, and the flank companies of Major-General Hill's brigade, being a number by no means equal to that of the enemy; their conduct, therefore, deserves the highest commendation.

I cannot avoid to take this opportunity of expressing my acknowledgments for the aid and support I received from all the generals and other officers of this army. I am particularly indebted to Major-General Spencer for the advice and assistance I received from him;—to Major-General Ferguson, for the manner in which he led the left column; and to Major-General Hill, and Brigadier-Generals Nightingale and Fane, for the manner in which they conducted the different attacks which they led. I derived most material assistance also from Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker and Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, in the offices of Deputy-Adjutant and Deputy-Quarter-Master General, and from the officers of the staff employed under them. I must also mention, that I had every reason to be satisfied with the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Robe.

I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

Return of killed and wounded.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, rank and file, and horses killed, wounded, and missing, 482.

Head-quarters at Lourinha, Aug. 18, 1808.

My Lord,—Since I wrote to you last night, I have heard from Brigadier General Anstruther, that he is on the coast of Piniche, with the fleet of victuallers and store-ships, in charge of Captain Bligh, of the Alfred, with a part of the force detached from England under Brigadier-General Ackland, in consequence of the receipt of orders which I had left at Mondego Bay for General Ackland, which he had opened. I have ordered Brigadier General Anstruther to land immediately, and I have moved to this place, in order to protect his landing, and facilitate his junction.

General Loison joined General Laborde in the course of last night, at Torres Vedras; and I understand that both began their march towards Lisbon this morning; I also hear that General Junot has arrived this day at Torres Vedras, with a small corps from Lisbon; and I conclude that the whole of the French army will be assembled between Torres Vedras and the capital, in the course of a few days.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

To the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Head-quarters, Maceira, Aug. 21.

My Lord,—The report which I have the honour to inclose to your Lordship, made at my request by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, conveys information which cannot but prove highly gratifying to his Majesty.

On my landing this morning, I found that the enemy's attack had already commenced, and I was fortuate enough to reach the field of action in time to witness and approve of every disposition that had been, and was afterwards made by Sir Arthur Wellesley, his comprehensive mind furnishing a ready resource in every emergency, and rendering it quite unnecessary to direct any alterations.

I am happy, on this occasion, to bear testimony to the great spirit and good conduct displayed by all the troops composing this gallant army in this well-contested action.

I send this dispatch by Captain Campbell, aid-du-camp to Sir Arthur Wellesley, no person

son being better qualified to give your Lordship information

I have the honour to be, &c.

HARRY BURRARD, Lieut.-Gen.

To the Right Hon. Lord Castlereagh, &c. &c.

Vimiera, Aug. 21, 1808.

Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that the enemy attacked our position at Vimiera this morning.

The village of Vimiera stands in a valley, through which runs the river Meceira; at the back, and to the westward and northward of this village is a mountain, the western point of which touches the sea, and the eastern is separat d by a deep ravine from the heights, over which passes the road which leads from Lourinha and the northward to Vimiera. The greate part of the infantry, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 8th brigades, were posted on this mountain, with eight pieces of artillery; Major-General Hill's brigade being on the right, Major-General Ferguson's on the left, having one battalion on the heights, separated from the mountain. On the eastern and southern side of the town is a hill, which is entirely commanded, particularly on its right, by the mountain to the westward of the town, and commanding all the ground in the neighbourhood to the southward and eastward, on which Brigadier-General Fane was posted with his riflemen, and the 50th regiment, and Brigadier-General Anstruther with his brigade, with half a brigade of 6-pounders, and half a brigade of 9-pounders, which had been ordered to the position in the course of last night. The ground over which passes the road from Lourinha, commanded the left of this height, and it had not been occupied, excepting by a piquet, as the camp had been taken up only for one night; and there was no water in the neighbourhood of this height.

The cavalry and the reserve of artillery were in the valley, between the hills on which the infantry stood; both flanking and supporting Brigadier-General Fane's advanced guard.

The enemy first appeared at eight o'clock in the morning, in large bodies of cavalry on our left, upon the heights on the road to Lourinha; and it was soon obvious that the attack would be made upon our advanced guard, and the left of our position; and Major-General Ferguson's brigade was immediately moved across the ravine to the heights, on the road to Lourinha, with three pieces of cannon; he was followed successively by Brigadier-General Nightingale with his brigade, and three pieces of cannon; Brigadier-General Ackland with his brigade; and Brigadier-General Bowes with his brigade. These troops were formed (Major-General Ferguson's brigade in the first line; Brigadier-General Nightingale's in the second; and Brigadier-General Bowes's and Ackland's, in columns, in the rear) on those heights, with their right upon the valley which leads into Vimiera, and their left upon the other ravine, which separates these heights from the range, which terminates at the landing place at Marceira. On these last-mentioned heights the Portuguese troops, which had been in the bottom near Vimiera, were posted in the first instance, and they were supported by Brigadier-General Craufurd's brigade.

The troops of the advanced guard on the height to the southward and eastward of the town were deemed sufficient for its defence, and Major-General Hill was moved to the centre of the mountain, on which the great body of the infantry had been posted, as a support to these troops, and as a reserve to the whole army. In addition to this support, these troops had that of the cavalry in the rear of their right.

The enemy's attack began in several columns, upon the whole of the troops on this height; on the left they advanced, notwithstanding the fire of the riflemen, close to the 50th regiment, and were checked and driven back only by the bayonets of that corps. The 2d battalion, 43d regiment, was likewise closely engaged with them in the road which leads into Vimiera; a part of that corps having been ordered into the church-yard, to prevent them from penetrating into the town. On the right of the position they were repulsed by the bayonets of the 97th regiment, which corps was successfully supported by the 2d battalion 52d regiment, which, by an advance in column, took the enemy in flank.

Besides this opposition given to the attack of the enemy on our advanced guard by their own exertions, they were attacked in flank by Brigadier-General Ackland's brigade, in its advance to its position on the heights on the left, and a cannonade was kept up on the flank of the enemy's columns by the artillery on those heights.

At length, after a most desperate contest, the enemy was driven back in confusion from this attack, with the loss of seven pieces of cannon, many prisoners, and a great number of officers and soldiers killed and wounded. He was pursued by the detachment of the 20th light dragoons, but the enemy's cavalry were so much superior in numbers, that this detachment has suffered much, and Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor was unfortunately killed.

Nearly at the same time, the enemy's attack commenced upon the heights on the road to Lourinha. This attack was supported by a large body of cavalry, and was made with the usual impetuosity of the French troops. It was received with steadiness by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, consisting of the 36th, 40th, and 71st, regiments; and these corps charged as soon as the enemy approached them, who gave way, and they continued to advance upon him, supported by the 82d, one of the corps of Brigadier-General Nightingale's brigade, which, as the ground extended, afterwards formed a part of the first line; by the 29th regiment, and by Brigadier-General Bowes's

Bowes's and Ackland's brigades, while Brigadier General Craufurd's brigade, and the Portuguese troops, in two lines, advanced along the height on the left. In the advance of Major-General Ferguson's brigade, six pieces of cannon were taken from the enemy, with many prisoners, and vast numbers were killed and wounded.

The enemy afterwards made an attempt to recover a part of his artillery, by attacking the 71st and 82d regiments, which were halted in a valley in which it had been taken. These regiments retired from the low grounds in the valley to the heights, where they halted, faced about, fired, and advanced upon the enemy, who had by that time arrived in the low ground, and they thus obliged him again to retire with great loss.

In this action, in which the whole of the French force in Portugal was employed, under the command of the Duke D'Abrantes in person, in which the enemy was certainly superior in cavalry and artillery, and in which not more than half of the British army was actually engaged, he has sustained a signal defeat, and has lost thirteen pieces of cannon, twenty-three ammunition-waggons, with powder, shells, stores of all descriptions, and twenty thousand rounds of musket ammunition. One general officer (Beniere) has been wounded and taken prisoner, and a great many officers and soldiers have been killed, wounded, and taken.

The valour and discipline of his Majesty's troops have been conspicuous upon this occasion, as you, who witnessed the greatest part of the action, must have observed; but it is a justice to the following corps to draw your notice to them in a particular manner; viz. —the Royal Artillery, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Robe; the 20th dragoons, which had been commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor; the 50th regiment, commanded by Colonel Walker; the 2d battalion, 95th foot, commanded by Major Travers; the 5th battalion, 60th regiment, commanded by Major Davy; the 2d battalion, 43d, commanded by Major Hull; the 2d battalion, 52d, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Ross; the 97th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Lyon; the 36th regiment, commanded by Colonel Burne; the 40th, commanded by Colonel Kemmis; the 71st, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Pack; and the 82d regiment, commanded by Major Eyre.

In mentioning Colonel Burne, and the 36th regiment to you upon this occasion, I cannot avoid to add, that the regular and orderly conduct of this corps throughout this service, and their gallantry and discipline in action, have been conspicuous.

I must take this opportunity of acknowledging my obligations to the General and Staff officers of the army. I was much indebted to Major-General Spencer's judgment and experience, in the decision which I formed with respect to the number of troops allotted to each point of defence; and for his advice and assistance throughout the action. In the position taken up by Major-General Ferguson's brigade, and in its advance upon the enemy, that officer shewed equal bravery and judgment; and much praise is due to Brigadier-General Fane, and Brigadier-General Anstruther, for their gallant defence of their position in front of Vimiera, and to Brigadier-General Nightingale, for the manner in which he supported the attack upon the enemy, made by Major-General Ferguson.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Tucker, and Lieutenant Colonel Bathurst, and the two officers in the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, and Lieutenant Colonel Torrens, and the officers of my personal staff, rendered me the greatest assistance throughout the action. I have the honour to inclose herewith a return of the killed, wounded, and missing. I am, &c.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

N. B. Since writing the above, I have been informed that a French General-officer, supposed to be General Thebault, the chief of the staff, has been found dead upon the field of battle. A. W.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.

1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 128 rank and file, 30 horses, killed; 3 majors, 10 captains, 19 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 staff, 27 serjeants, 4 drummers, 466 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 46 rank and file, 1 horse, missing.

Return of ordnance and ammunition taken in the action of the 21st of August.

1 six-pounder, 4 four-pounders, 2 three-pounders, 6 five and half inch howitzers.—2 ammunition waggons.—21 Portuguese ammunition cars.—40 horses.—4 mules.

The above is only the number already received in the park; but, from several accounts, there are eight more taken from the enemy. The ammunition waggons and cars contain a portion of powder, shells, and stores, of all descriptions, and about 20,000 lbs. of musket ammunition.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a Copy, was received on the 15th of September, from Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, commanding His Majesty's troops in Portugal, addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and brought by Captain Dalrymple, Military Secretary to Sir Hew Dalrymple.

Head-quarters, Cintra, September 3, 1808.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that I landed in Portugal, and took the command of the army, on Monday, the 22d of August, the next day after the battle of Vimiera, and where the enemy sustained a signal defeat; where the valour and discipline of British troops, and the talents of British officers, were eminently displayed. A few

A few hours after my arrival General Kellermann came in with a flag of truce from the French General-in-chief in order to propoſe an agreement for a ceſſation of hoſtilities, for the purpoſe of concluding a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops. The incloſed contains the ſeveral articles at firſt agreed upon and ſigned by Sir Arthur Welleſley and General Kellermann; but as this was done with a reference to the Britiſh admiral, who, when the agreement was communicated to him, objected to the ſeventh article, which had for its object the diſpoſal of the Ruſſian fleet in the Tagus, it was finally concluded, that Lieutenant-colonel Murray, quarter-maſter-general to the Britiſh army, and General Kellermann, ſhould proceed to the diſcuſſion of the remaining articles, and finally to conclude a convention for the evacuation of Portugal, ſubject to the ratification of the French general in-chief, and the Britiſh commanders, by ſea and land.

After conſiderable diſcuſſion and repeated reference to me, which rendered it neceſſary for me to avail myſelf of the limited period latterly preſcribed for the ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, in order to move the army forwards, and to place the ſeveral columns upon the routes by which they were to advance, the convention was ſigned, and the ratification exchanged the 30th of laſt month.

That no time might be loſt in obtaining anchorage for the tranſports and other ſhipping which had for ſome days been expoſed to great peril on this dangerous coaſt, and to inſure the communication between the army and the victuallers, which was cut off by the badneſs of the weather and the ſurf upon the ſhore, I ſent orders to the Buffs and 42d regiments, which were on board of tranſports with Sir Charles Cotton's fleet, to land and take poſſeſſion of the forts on the Tagus whenever the admiral thought it proper to do ſo. This was accordingly carried into execution yeſterday morning, when the forts of Caſcais, St. Juliens, and Bugio were evacuated by the French troops, and taken poſſeſſion of by ours.

As I landed in Portugal entirely unacquainted with the actual ſtate of the French army, and many circumſtances of a local and incidental nature, which doubtleſs had great weight in deciding the queſtion; my own opinion in favour of the expediency of expelling the French army from Portugal by means of the convention the late defeat had induced the French general-in-chief to ſolicit, inſtead of doing ſo by a continuation of hoſtilities, was principally founded on the great importance of time, which the ſeaſon of the year rendered peculiarly valuable, and which the enemy could eaſily have confined in the protracted defence of the ſtrong places they occupied, had terms of convention been refuſed them.

When the ſuſpenſion of arms was agreed upon, the army under the command of Sir John Moore had not arrived, and doubts were even entertained whether ſo large a body of men could be landed on an open and dangerous beach; and that being effected, whether the ſupply of ſo large an army with proviſions from the ſhips could be provided for, under all the diſadvantages to which the ſhipping were expoſed. During the negociation, the former difficulty was overcome by the activity, zeal, and intelligence, of Captain Malcolm of the Donegal, and the officers and men under his orders; but the poſſibility of the latter ſeems to have been at an end, nearly at the moment when it was no longer neceſſary.

Captain Dalrymple, of the 18th Dragoons, my military ſecretary, will have the honour of delivering to your lordſhip this diſpatch. He is fully informed of whatever has been done under my orders, relative to the ſervice on which I have been employed, and can give any explanation thereupon that may be required. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HEW DALRYMPLE, Lieut-Gen.

Suſpension of Arms agreed upon between Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. on the one part, and the General of Diviſion Kellermann, Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the Order of the Iron Crown, and Grand Cross of the Order of the Lion of Bavaria, on the other part, each having powers from the reſpective Generals of the French and Engliſh Armies.

Head-Quarters of the Engliſh Army, Aug. 22, 1808.

ART. I.—There ſhall be, from this date, a ſuſpenſion of arms between the armies of His Britannic Majeſty and His Imperial and Royal Majeſty, Napoleon I. for the purpoſe of negociating a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the French army.

II.—The Generals in Chief of the two armies, and the Commander-in-chief of the Britiſh Fleet at the entrance of the Tagus, will appoint a day to aſſemble on ſuch part of the coaſt as ſhall be judged convenient, to negociate and conclude the ſaid convention.

III. The river of Sirandre ſhall form the line of demarcation to be eſtabliſhed between the two armies; Torres Vedras ſhall not be occupied by either.

IV.—The General-in-Chief of the Engliſh army undertakes to include the Portugueſe armies in this ſuſpenſion of arms, and for them the line of demarcation ſhall be eſtabliſhed from Leira to Thomar.

V.—It is agreed, proviſionally, that the French army ſhall not, in any caſe, be conſidered as priſoners of war; that all the individuals who compoſe it ſhall be tranſported to France, with their arms and baggage, and the whole of their private property, from which nothing ſhall be excepted.

VI.—No individual, whether Portugueſe, or of a nation allied to France, or French, ſhall be called to account for his political conduct; their reſpective property ſhall be protected, and they ſhall be at liberty to with-

draw

draw from Portugal within a limited time, with their property.

VII.—The neutrality of the Port of Liſbon ſhall be recogniſed for the Ruſſian fleet—that is to ſay, that when the Engliſh army or fleet ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the City and Port, the ſaid Ruſſian fleet ſhall not be diſturbed during its ſtay, nor ſtopped when it wiſhes to ſail, nor purſued when it ſhall ſail, until after the time fixed by the maritime law.

VIII.—All the artillery of French calibre, and alſo the horſes of the cavalry, ſhall be tranſported to France.

IX.—This ſuſpenſion of arms ſhall not be broken, without 48 hours previous notice.

Done and agreed upon between the above-named Generals, the day and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
KELLERMAN, Gen. of Div.

Additional article.—The Garriſons of the places occupied by the French army ſhall be included in the preſent convention, if they have not capitulated before the 25th inſtant.

(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.
KELLERMANN, Gen. of Div.

Definitive Convention for the Evacuation of Portugal by the French Army.

The Generals commanding in chief the Britiſh and French armies in Portugal, having determined to negociate and conclude a treaty for the evacuation of Portugal by the French troops, on the baſis of the agreement entered into on the 22d inſtant, for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, have appointed the under-mentioned officers to negociate the ſame in their names, viz.—On the part of the General in-chief of the Britiſh army, Lieutenant Colonel Murray, Quarter-maſter-general, and on the part of the General-in-chief of the French army, Monſieur Kellermann, General of Diviſion, to whom they have given authority to negociate and conclude a convention to that effect, ſubject to their ratification reſpectively, and to that of the Admiral commanding the Britiſh fleet at the entrance of the Tagus.

Thoſe two officers, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed upon the articles which follow:

ART I.—All the places and forts in the kingdom of Portugal, occupied by the French troops, ſhall be delivered up to the Britiſh army in the ſtate in which they are at the period of the ſignature of the preſent convention.

II.—The French troops ſhall evacuate Portugal with their arms and baggage; they ſhall not be conſidered as priſoners of war, and on their arrival in France, they ſhall be at liberty to ſerve.

III.—The Engliſh Government ſhall furniſh the means of conveyance for the French army, which ſhall be diſembarked in any of the ports of France between Rochfort and L'Orient inclufively.

IV.—The French army ſhall carry with it all its artillery of French calibre, with the horſes belonging to it, and the tumbrils ſupplied with ſixty rounds per gun. All other artillery, arms and ammunition, as alſo the military and naval arſenals, ſhall be given up to the Britiſh army and navy, in the ſtate in which they may be at the period of the ratification of the convention.

V.—The French army ſhall carry with it all its equipments, and all that is comprehended under the name of property of the army; that is to ſay, its military cheſt, and carriages attached to the field-commiſſariat and field-officers, or ſhall be allowed to diſpoſe of ſuch part of the ſame on its account as the Commander-in-chief may judge it unneceſſary to embark. In like manner all individuals of the army ſhall be at liberty to diſpoſe of their private property of every deſcription, with full ſecurity hereafter for the purchaſers.

VI.—The cavalry are to embark their horſes, as alſo the Generals and other officers of all ranks. It is, however, fully underſtood, that means of conveyance for horſes at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh commanders are very limited; ſome additional conveyance may be procured in the port of Liſbon; the number of horſes to be embarked by the troops ſhall not exceed ſix hundred, and the number embarked by the ſtaff ſhall not exceed two hundred. At all events, every facility will be given to the French army to diſpoſe of the horſes belonging to it, which cannot be embarked.

VII.—In order to facilitate the embarkation, it ſhall take place in three diviſions, the laſt of which will be principally compoſed of the garriſons of the places, of the cavalry, the artillery, the ſick, and the equipment of the army. The firſt diviſion ſhall embark within ſeven days of the date of the ratification, or ſooner, if poſſible.

VIII.—The Garriſon of Elvas, and its forts, and of Peniche and Palmela, will be embarked at Liſbon. That of Almaida at Oporto, or the neareſt harbour. They will be accompanied on their march by Britiſh commiſſaries, charged with providing for their ſubſiſtence and accommodation.

IX.—All the ſick and wounded who cannot be embarked with the troops are entruſted to the Britiſh army. They are to be taken care of whilſt they remain in this country at the expence of the Britiſh Government, under the condition of the ſame being reimburſed by France when the final evacuation is effected. The Engliſh Government will provide for their return to France, which will take place by detachments of about one hundred and fifty or two hundred men at a time. A ſufficient number of French medical officers ſhall be left behind to attend them.

X.—As ſoon as the veſſels employed to carry the army to France, ſhall have diſembarked it in the harbours ſpecified, or in any other of the ports of France to which ſtreſs of weather may force them, every facility

ſhall

ſhall be given them to return to England without delay, and ſecurity againſt capture until their arrival in a friendly port.

XI.—The French army ſhall be concentrated in Liſbon, and within a diſtance of about two leagues from it. The Engliſh army will approach within three leagues of the capital, and will be ſo placed as to leave about one league between the two armies.

XII.—The forts St. Julian, the Bugio, and the Cascais, ſhall be occupied by the Britiſh troops on the ratification of the convention. Liſbon and its citadel, together with the forts and batteries as far as the Lazaretto or Trafuria on one ſide, and Fort St. Joſeph on the other, incluſively, ſhall be given up on the embarkation of the ſecond diviſion, as ſhall alſo the harbour and all armed veſſels in it of every deſcription, with their rigging, ſails, ſtores, and ammunition. The fortreſſes of Elvas, Almaida, Peniche, and Palmela, ſhall be given up as ſoon as the Britiſh troops can arrive to occupy them. In the mean time the General-in-Chief of the Britiſh army will give notice of the preſent Convention to the garriſons of thoſe places, as alſo to the troops before them, in order to put a ſtop to all farther hoſtilities.

XIII.—Commiſſaries ſhall be named on both ſides, to regulate and accellerate the execution of the arrangements agreed upon.

XIV.—Should there ariſe doubts as to the meaning of any article, it will be explained favorably to the French army.

XV.—From the date of the ratification of the preſent convention, all arrears of contributions, requiſitions, or claims whatever, of the French Government, againſt ſubjects of Portugal, or any other individuals reſiding in this country, founded on the occupation of Portugal by the French troops in the month of December 1807, which may not have been paid up, are cancelled, and all ſequeſtrations laid upon their property, moveable or immoveable, are removed, and the free diſpoſal of the ſame is reſtored to the proper owners.

XVI.—All ſubjects of France, domiciliated in Portugal, or accidentally in this country, ſhall be protected. Their property of every kind, moveable or immoveable, ſhall be reſpected, and they ſhall be at liberty either to accompany the French army or to remain in Portugal. In either caſe their property is guaranteed to them, with the liberty of retaining or of diſpoſing of it, and paſſing the produce of the ſale thereof into France, or any other country where they may fix their reſidence, the ſpace of one year being allowed them for that purpoſe.

It is fully underſtood that the ſhipping is excepted from this arrangement, only, however, in ſo far as regards leaving the port, and that none of the ſtipulations above-mentioned can be made the pretext of any commercial ſpeculation.

XVII—No native of Portugal ſhall be rendered accountable for his political conduct during the period of the occupation of this country by the French army; and all thoſe who have continued in the exerciſe of their employments, or who have accepted ſituations under the French Government, are placed under the protection of the Britiſh commanders, they ſhall ſuſtain no injury in their perſons or property, if not having been at their option to be obedient, or not, to the French Government; they are alſo at liberty to avail themſelves of the ſtipulations of the 16th article.

XVIII.—The Spaniſh troops detained on board ſhip in the port of Liſbon, ſhall be given up to the Commander-in chief of the Britiſh army, who engages to obtain of the Spaniards to reſtore ſuch French ſubjects, either military or civil, as may have been detained in Spain, without being taken in battle, or in conſequence of military operations, but on occaſion of the occurrences of the 2oth of laſt May, and the days immediately following.

XIX.—There ſhall be an immediate exchange eſtabliſhed for all ranks of priſoners made in Portugal, ſince the commencement of the preſent hoſtilities.

XX.—Hoſtages of the rank of Field Officers ſhall be mutually furniſhed on the part of the Britiſh army and navy, and on that of the French army, for the reciprocal guarantee of the preſent convention. The officer of the Britiſh army ſhall be reſtored on the completion of the articles which concern the army; and the officer of the navy on the diſembarkation of the French troops in their own country. The like is to take place on the part of the French army.

XXI.—It ſhall be allowed to the General-in-Chief of the French army, to ſend an officer to France with intelligence of the preſent convention. A veſſel will be furniſhed by the Britiſh admiral to convey him to Bourdeaux or Rochfort.

XXII.—The Britiſh admiral will be invited to accommodate his Excellency the commander-in-chief, and the other principal officers of the French army, on board of ſhips of war.

Done and concluded at Liſbon, this 30th day of Auguſt, 1808.

GEO. MURRAY, Quartermaſter-Gen.
KELLERMANN, General of Diviſion.

We, the Duke of Abrantes, general in chief of the French army, have ratified, and do ratify the preſent Definitive Convention in all its articles, to be executed according to its form and tenor.

(Signed) The Duke of ABRANTES.

Head-Quarters, Liſbon, 30th Aug. 1808.

Additional Articles to the Convention of August 30, 1808.

ART. I.—The individuals in the civil employment of the army made priſoners, either by the Britiſh troops, or by the Portugueſe, in any port of Portugal, will be reſtored, as is cuſtomary, without exchange.

II.—The

II.—The French army shall be subsisted from its own magazines up to the day of embarkation; the garrisons up to the day of the evacuation of the fortresses.

The remainder of the magazines shall be delivered over in the usual form to the British government, which charges itself with the subsistence of the men and horses of the army from the above mentioned periods till their arrival in France, under the condition of their being reimbursed by the French government for the excess of the expense beyond the estimation to be made by both parties, of the value of the magazines delivered up to the British army.

The provisions on board the ships of war, in possession of the French army, will be taken on account by the British government, in like manner with the magazines in the fortresses.

III.—The general commanding the British troops will take the necessary measures for re-establishing the free circulation of the means of subsistence between the country and the capital.

Done and concluded at Lisbon, this 30th day of August, 1808.

GEORGE MURRAY, Quartermaster Gen.
KELLERMANN, le General de Division.

We, Duke of Abrantes, general in chief of the French army, have ratified and do ratify the additional articles of the convention, to be executed according to their form and tenor. LE DUC D'ABRANTES.

(A true Copy.)
A. J. DALRYMPLE, Capt. Mil. Secretary.

Captain Halsted, first Captain to the Squadron under the command of Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. on the coast of Portugal, arrived at the Admiralty-Office, on the 16th September, with dispatches from the Admiral, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, of which the following are copies:—

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sep. 20, 1808.

SIR,—Inclosed herewith, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, is a copy of a convention,* entered into by Lieutenant Colonel Murray and General Kellermann, for the evacuation of Portugal by Lieutenant-General Sir Hew Dalrymple, myself, and the French commander-in-chief. British troops, consisting of the 3d and 42d regiments, were on the 2d instant landed, to occupy the forts of Cascais, St. Antonio, St. Julien, and the Bugio, and no time shall be lost to embark the French troops, agreeably to the said convention.

Captain Halsted, first captain of this ship, and captain of the fleet, who is the bearer of the dispatches to their Lordships respecting the Russian squadron in the Tagus, is in full possession of my confidence, and will be able to explain to their Lordships the motives inducing me to ratify the convention in question, as well as give any farther information that may be thought necessary. I have the honour to be, &c. C. COTTON.

Hon. W. Wellesley Pole, &c. &c. &c.

Hibernia, off the Tagus, Sep. 4, 1808.

SIR,—Herewith I have the honour to inclose to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a convention entered into by me, with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, commanding the Russian fleet in the Tagus, by which it will appear to their Lordships that such fleet has been surrendered to me, to be held by his Majesty as a deposit, until six months after the conclusion of a peace between Russia and England.

I have charged Captain Halsted, first captain of the Hibernia, and captain of the fleet, with the delivery of this dispatch to their lordships: he was sent by me to negociate the convention with Vice-Admiral Seniavin, and will be able to explain every particular.

To Captain Halsted I feel greatly indebted for his able advice and assistance upon all points of service; his zeal and diligence have been exemplary, and entitle him to my highest commendation.

Rear-Admiral Tyler has been directed to superintend the first division of the Russian fleet, which I purpose ordering, under his protection, immediately to Spithead; to him (since with me) I have been indebted for every assistance, and to the captains, officers, and crews, of those ships that have been employed throughout a tediously protracted blockade, (by whom every exertion has been made with a degree of cheerfulness doing them infinite honor,) I feel extremely grateful, and deem it my duty to offer every possible testimony of my approbation in their favor. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) C. COTTON.

Hon. W. W. Pole, &c. &c. &c.

Articles of a Convention entered into between Vice Admiral Seniavin, Knight of the Order of St. Alexander, and other Russian Orders, and Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Baronet, for the surrender of the Russian Fleet, now anchored in the River Tagus.

Art. I.—The ships of war of the Emperor of Russia, now in the Tagus, as specified in the annexed list, shall be delivered up to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, immediately, with all their stores as they now are; to be sent to England, and there held as a deposit by his Britannic Majesty, to be restored to his Imperial Majesty, within six months after the conclusion of a peace between his Britannic Majesty and his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

II.—Vice-Admiral Seniavin, with the officers, sailors, and marines, under his command, to return to Russia, without any condition or stipulation respecting their future services;

* A copy of the convention inclosed in the letter from Sir Hew Dalrymple.

services; to be conveyed there in men of war, or proper vessels, at the expence of his Britannic Majesty.

Done and concluded on board the ship Twerday, in the Tagus, and on board his Britannic Majesty's ship Hibernia, off the mouth of that river, the 3d day of September, 1808.

(Signed) De Seniavin.
Charles Cotton.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Admiral.
L. Sass, Assesseur de College.

(Counter-signed) by command of the Admiral.
James Kennedy, Secretary.

List of the Ships referred to in the forgoing Convention.

Twerday, Vice-Admiral Seniavin, Captain du Ier rang Malayoff, of 74 guns, and 736 men.
Skoroy, Captain du Ier rang Schelling, of 60 guns, and 524 men.
Ste Helene, Captain du 2d rang, Bichenskoy, of 64 guns, and 598 men.
S. Cafael, Captain du 2d rang Roshnoff, of 74 guns, and 610 men.
Ratvizane, Captain 2d rang Ritshchoff, of 66 guns, and 549 men.
Silnoy, Captain Lieut. Malygruin, of 74 guns, and 604 men.
Motchnoy, Capt. Lieut. Rasvosoff, of 74 guns, and 629 men.
Rafael, Capt. Lieut. Butchedskoy, of 80 guns, and 640 men.
Frigate Kilduyn, Capt. Lieut. Dournoff, of 26 guns, and 222 men.
Yarowslawl, Capt. du 2d rang, Milkoff, of 74 guns, and 567 men.—Total—5685 men.

Malivjeff, le Capitaine de Pavillion.

The following letter from the Baltic describes one of the most gallant naval actions upon record.

Centaur, before Rogerwick, Aug. 25, 1808.

Sir,—It is with pleasure I acquaint you the Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Hanikoff, after being chaced thirty-four hours by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, under Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, accompanied by this ship and the Implacable, under my orders, have been forced to take shelter in the port of Rogerswick, with the loss of one ship, of 74 guns. I shall have great satisfaction in detailing to you the services of the captains, officers, seamen, and marines under my command; and have also to state that in no instance have I seen more energy displayed than in that by his Swedish Majesty's squadron, which, although from the inferiority of their sailing, were prevented from getting into action, Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff and the captains under his command, from their perseverance and judicious conduct, were enabled to give confidence to his Majesty's ships; and could we have forced the enemy to a general action, the whole of their squadron must have fallen to the superior bravery of the united force of our respective Sovereigns, in so just and honourable a cause.

My letter of the 25th will have acquainted you of the Russian squadron having appeared off Oro Road on the 23d. The arrangements for quitting that anchorage, after his Swedish Majesty's ships from Jungfur Sound had joined Rear-Admiral Nauckhoff, were completed on the evening of the 24th. Early the next morning the whole force put to sea; soon after the Russian fleet was discovered off Hango Udd, the wind at N. E. Not a moment was lost in giving pursuit, and every sail pressed by his Swedish Majesty's squadron. From the superior sailing of the Centaur and Implacable they were soon in advance, so that at the close of the evening the enemy were not far off, and noticed in the greatest disorder, endeavouring to avoid a general battle. In the morning of the 26th, about five o'clock, the Implacable was enabled to bring the leewardmost of the enemy's line-of-battle ships to close action, in a most brave and gallant manner; and so decidedly and judiciously was this manœuvre executed, that the Russian Admiral, who bore up with the whole of his force, could not prevent that marked superiority of discipline and seamanship being eminently distinguished. Although the enemy's ship fought with the greatest bravery, she was silenced in about twenty minutes; and only the near approach of the enemy's whole fleet could have prevented her then falling, her colours and pendant being both down; but I was obliged to make the signal for the Implacable to close me. Captain Martin's letter, stating the brave and gallant conduct of Lieutenant Baldwin, his other officers and men, I send herewith; and it would be needless for me to add more to you on their meritorious conduct. If words of mine could enhance the merit of this brave, worthy, and excellent officer, Captain Martin, I could do it with the most heartfelt gratification; and the high esteem I have for him as an officer and a friend, no language can sufficiently express.

The Russian admiral having sent a frigate to tow the disabled ship, again hauled his wind, and the Implacable being ready to make sail, I immediately gave chace, and soon obliged the frigate to cast off her tow, when the Russian Admiral was again under the necessity to support her by several of his line-of-battle ships bearing down, and I had every prospect of this bringing on a general action, to avoid which he availed himself of a favourable slant of wind, and entered the port of Rogerswick.

The line-of-battle ship engaged by the Implacable having fallen to leeward grounded on a shoal just at the entrance of the port; there being then some swell, I had a hope she must have been destroyed, but the wind moderating towards the evening, she appeared to ride at her anchor, and exertions were made to repair her damage. At sun-set, finding the swell abated, and boats sent from the Russian fleet to tow her into port, I directed Captain Webley

ley to ſtand in and endeavour to cut her off; this was executed in a manner that muſt ever reflect the higheſt honour on Captain Webley, the officers and ſhip's company of the Centaur, for their valour and perſeverance in the ſupport of my orders. The boat had made a conſiderable progreſs, and the enemy's ſhip was juſt entering the port when we had the good fortune to lay her on board; her bowſprit taking the Centaur's forerigging, ſhe ſwept along with her bow grazing the muzzles of our guns, which was the only ſignal for their diſcharge, and the enemy's bows were drove in by this raking fire; when the bowſprit came to the mizen-rigging, I ordered it to be laſhed; this was performed in a moſt ſteady manner by the exertions of Captain Webley, Lieutenant Lawleſs, Mr. Strode the maſter, and other brave men, under a very heavy fire from the enemy's muſketry, by which, I am ſorry to add, Lieutenant Lawleſs is ſeverely wounded. The ſhip being in ſix fathoms water, I had a hope I ſhould have been able to have towed her out in that poſition, but an anchor had been let go from her unknown to us, which made it impoſſible to effect it; at this period much valour was diſplayed on both ſides, and ſeveral attempts made to board by her bowſprit, but nothing could withſtand the cool and determined fire of the marines under Captain Bayley and the other officers, as well as the fire from our ſtern-chaſe guns, that in leſs than half an hour ſhe was obliged to ſurrender. On this occaſion I again received the greateſt aid from Captain Martin, who anchored his ſhip in a poſition to heave the Centaur off, after ſhe and the prize had grounded, which was fortunately effected at the moment two of the enemy's ſhips were ſeen under ſail ſtanding towards us, but retreated as they ſaw the ſhips extricated from this difficulty.

The prize proved to be the Sevolod, of 74 guns, Captain Roodneff; ſhe had ſo much water in her, and being faſt on ſhore, after taking out the priſoners and wounded men, I was obliged to give orders for her being burnt, which ſervice was completely effected under the direction of Lieutenant Biddulph, of this ſhip, by ſeven o'clock in the morning.

I cannot ſpeak too highly of the brave and gallant conduct of Captain Webley, and every officer and man under his command; and I beg leave to recommend to you, for the notice of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, Lieutenant Lawleſs, for his exertions and gallant conduct, and who has ſeverely ſuffered on this occaſion; and I alſo muſt beg leave to recommend Lieutenant William Caſe, the ſenior officer of this ſhip.

Herewith you will receive a liſt of the killed and wounded on board this ſhip and the Implacable, and from every information that it was poſſible to collect, that of the enemy's ſhip captured.—I have the honour to be, &c.

SAM. HOOD.

Sir James Saumarez, Bart. K. B. Vice-Admiral of the Blue, &c. &c

Return of the Killed and Wounded.

Nine killed and 53 wounded.

Killed and Wounded on board the Emperor of Ruſſia's late Ship of War Sevolod.

Forty-three killed and 80 wounded in action with the Implacable. 180 killed and miſſing in action with the Centaur. Total 303 killed, wounded, and miſſing.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

THE deſtruction of the elegant Theatre of Covent Garden by fire is to be added to the number of conflagrations of edifices dedicated to dramatic repreſentations, which have occurred in the courſe of the laſt twenty-five years. About four o'clock in the morning of Tueſday, September 20th, this extenſive building was diſcovered to be in flames; and ſo fierce and rapid was the fire, that no exertion could ſtop its courſe. Within leſs than three hours after its commencement, the whole of the interior of the theatre was deſtroyed: nearly the whole of the ſcenery, wardrobe, muſical and dramatic libraries, and properties of all kinds, were a heap of ſmoaking ruins. All the books and papers relative to the concerns of the theatre, as well as the produce of the preceding night's performance, were preſerved. A conſiderable number of engines promptly attended, but there was a ſhameful want of water for ſome time It was upwards of an hour before ſome of the engines could be ſupplied. They afterwards played with the utmoſt poſſible effect for upwards of an hour, when the roof of the theatre fell in with a dreadful craſh, and thus announced the deſtruction of the interior of this elegant building. The fire raged with moſt violence at the upper end of Bow ſtreet, the weſtern ſide of which, nearly as far as the Police-office, was ſoon burned down, to the extent of ſeven or eight houſes, including the public houſe called the Strugglers. In Hart-ſtreet the flames communicated to the houſes on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet from the theatre, and four of them caught fire at the ſame moment; but by the great activity of the people and firemen, they ſuffered little more damage than a ſevere ſcorching. Great apprehenſions were entertained for the ſafety of Drury-lane theatre, as the flakes of fire were carried on by the wind with force and in great quantities in that direction. A great number of people mounted the roof, ready in caſe of actual fire, to open the large ciſtern of water provided there. They alſo ſtopped

the windows with wet cloths, to prevent the entrance of the flames, and thus secured the theatre.—All the people in the neighbourhood took a similar precaution, and were employed with their servants in picking up the flakes of fire as they fell upon the roofs or in the yards. This is the whole extent of injury sustained in the neighbourhood; but as to the theatre itself, it is totally consumed, and on the Hart-street side, not even the walls are standing. The Ship public house, two houses adjoining, and Mr. Brandon's, the Box keeper's Office, are all that remain at that angle. The most painful part of this dreadful event remains to be described. At an early stage of the fire, a party of firemen broke open the great door under the Piazza, on the western side, and having introduced an engine into the passages in the interior, they directed it towards the galleries, where the fire appeared to burn most fiercely, when, melancholy to relate, part of the building fell in, and buried them, with several others who had rushed in along with them, in the ruins It was a considerable time before the rubbish, which now blocked up the door, could be cleared away. When it was effected, a miserable spectacle presented itself; the mangled bodies of dead and dying appearing thro' the rubbish, or being discovered in each advance to remove it.—The names of the sufferers, as far as it has been possible to collect them, are as follow:

George Kilby, Richard Wrigglesworth, Richard Cadgett, James Hunt } Firemen belonging to the Phœnix Fire Office

Richard Davis, clerk to a medicine-warehouse in the city

John Harris, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, optician, on duty with the Bloomsbury volunteers

William Jones

John Evans

James Crab

T. Mead

Name unknown, supposed to be Nicholas Caswell

John Sayers, a fireman, Robert Hewett, plumber, John Beaumont, a private in the Guards } died in St. Bartholomew's hospital

Jonas Philkins, coal-heaver, Richard Bird, coach-maker } died at Middlesex hospital

Two persons, names unknown, dug out of the ruins on the 23d

No probable conjecture has been formed respecting the origin of this catastrophe. The value of the property saved is very inconsiderable; and the total loss of the proprietors of the theatre alone, exclusive of that sustained by individuals, is estimated at 150,000l. of which about one third is covered by insurance.

The improvements in Westminster are proceeding; the demolition of the old houses that stand between Palace-yard and the river; Thames is begun. The whole row, in which is the ancient Star Chamber, is to come down. The perspective view of Westminster-bridge, thus admitted from the new opening, north of the Abbey, is extremely fine. An embankment is to be made along the river, to form a terrace walk. This ought to be sufficiently broad, and to be carried the whole length of the Parliament buildings, between the Speaker's garden and the river. The royal entrance to the House of Lords, commenced last year, remains much in the same state. Workmen have begun to restore the basement of the north front of Westminster-hall. St. Margaret's church, we understand, is to remain on account of the great expences very recently incurred in its repairs. Parliament voted, within these few years, 11,000l. for that purpose. It is in contemplation to enrich its exterior with the new cement, so as to make it groupe better with the Abbey. The cost of repairing and restoring the inside and outside of the Chapel of Henry VII. is estimated, by professional men, at not less than 37,000l.

Application is intended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for an act for making a bridge, or bridges, over the river Thames, from some part of the precinct of the Savoy to the opposite shores.

MARRIED.

At Chelsea, William Chambers, esq. of Aylsham, Norfolk, to Miss R. Thompson, daughter of Mr. William T. of Northwold, in the same county.

At St. Martin's, Mr. T. W. Williams, of Fleet-street, to Miss Catherine Beaumont, daughter of William B. esq. of Bishop-Stortford, Herts.—And at the same time and place, Mr. Edward Bevan Thomas, of Basinghall-street, to Miss Martha Beaumont, second daughter of the above gentleman.

At Islington, James Edward Pownall, esq. to Miss Gage, daughter of Captain G. of the West London militia.

At Hackney, J. S Bray, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Hensley, esq. of Clayton.—J. King, esq barrister of the Inner Temple, to Miss C. M. Staple, of London-field.

At Lambeth, Renock Browne, esq. of Bushy Heath, to Mrs. Jane Brow, of Vauxhall.—P. Power, esq. of Lime-street, to Miss M. Havard, of South Lambeth.

At Mary-le-bone, Mr. J. Carvick, to Miss Mayer, daughter of the late Thomas M. esq. of Beaumont-street, Devonshire Place.

At Kensington, W. A. Dingley, esq. to Miss A. Thompson, daughter of Mr. T. surgeon.

Lieutenant Mould, son of T. Mould, esq. of Howdon, Yorkshire, to Miss Mary Fawcett Westfield, daughter of the late William W. esq. of the royal navy, and formerly of Dover, in Kent.

At St. George's, Hanover square, James Salmond, esq. to Miss Constable, eldest surviving

siving daughter of the late Rev. Archdeacon C. of Sigglesthorne, near Hull.

S. Barrow, esq. of Bedford Place, to Miss Tryphena de Symons, fourth daughter of L. de S. of Mitcham.

At Hendon, James Foot, esq. of Islington, to Miss Slade of Guther-edge, Hendon.

At Kensington, Captain Forrest, of Binfield, Berks, to Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel James Lowther, M. P. for Westmorelnad.

At Mary-la-bonne, Mr. Joseph Connop, of Red Lion-street, to Miss Willis, of Alpha Cottage, Paddington.

At Newington, Thomas Pearson, esq. of Kennington to Mary, eldest daughter of Matthew Slater, esq of Walworth.

At Bermondsey, Mr. Joseph Gummer, of the Bank of England, to Mary the eldest daughter of John Wood Oram, esq. of Barnstaple.

DIED

At his house in the Old Baily, aged 33, Mr. *Robert Hudson*, wholesale tea-dealer.

At Islington, in the twenty-fourth year of her age, Miss *Mary Anne Coleman*, only daughter of the late William Coleman, esq. of Turkey-street, Enfield. No young person was ever more sincerely or more deservedly regretted by relatives and friends Her illness, which was long and painful, she endured with the pious fortitude and resignation of a true christian. Her premature removal from the circle of affection and friendship, will be lamented with no common feelings of sorrow and regret.

In Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, *William Nepecker, esq.* of the Royal Naval Hospital, Deal, 44.

At Hampstead, *Mrs. Paon*, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

In Hans Place, *William Daw, esq.* 80. He was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, and appointed clerk of the King's silver in 1760.

At Chelsea, *Captain Robert Parrdy*, of the royal navy, 69.

At Hammersmith, *Frederic Albert, esq.* of St. James's Palace.

In Glocester Place, *Catharine*, second daughter of Lord Forbes, 8.

In Bloomsbury-square, *Lady Wallace Dunlop.*

At Colebrook Terrace, Islington, *John Heworth, esq.* one of the commissioners of hackney coaches, 44.

In Beaumont-street, Devonshire Place, *Lady Ann Rich*, widow of Admiral Sir Thomas R. bart.

In Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, in the 68th year of his age, *Benjamin Way*, esq. of Denham Place, Bucks, Fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, President of Guy's Hospital, Bencher of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and late Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company.

At Richmond, Mrs. *Dean*, widow of James D. esq. and mother of Lady Beauchamp.

At Clapham, *Thomas Michell*, esq.

In Hornsey row, Islington, *Francis Campion*, esq.

Mrs. Pepper, relict of John P. esq. and sister of the Rev. Charles Sandiford, vicar of Awre, Glocestershire.

At Greenwich, Mrs. *Mary Jones*, eldest and last surviving sister of John J. esq. of Blackhall, Montgomeryshire.

At his house in James street, Westminster, the Rev. *John Marshall*, rector of Orsett, in Essex, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In James-street, Westminster, in the 45th year of her age, the hon. *Miss Trefusis*, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Lord Clinton. Great, however, as were her taste and genius, they equalled not her virtues.—To the poor she was a liberal, and, if her circumstances be considered, a munificent benefactress. The tale of want never reached her ear in vain; and though it may be feared that she sometimes gave away unwisely, yet the purity of her motives always ennobled her bounty. As a companion, she was pleasant, cheerful, and instructive; as a friend, faithful and affectionate; and one of the last acts of her innocent and benevolent life was to prove her tender attachment to her family, by bequeathing the residue of her once ample fortune to a beloved sister, to whom she was deservedly endeared.

John Drury, esq. banker, of Birchin-lane. He was driving in his curricle upon Finchley Common, with Mrs. Drury, when the horses took fright, and overturned the carriage, and he was killed upon the spot. Mrs. Drury escaped unhurt.

At Brompton, *Benjamin Harding*, esq. late of St. James's street, 69.

It Park street, the Dowager Lady *Mydelton*, 77. She was daughter and co-heiress of George Cartwright, esq. of Offington, in Nottinghamshire, and has left four children, Lord Mydelton and three daughters: the Countess of Scarborough, the Hon. Mrs. Langley, and the Hon. Mrs. Biddulph.

At the Rev. *H. Hunter's*, Hammersmith, in his 18th year, Mr. *William Gay*, only son of the late William Gay, esq. of Bale, Norfolk. As a son and brother, his duty, love, and kindness, few exceeded. His unaffected piety and goodness of heart will long endear his memory to his family and friends.

In John-street, Bedford row, Mrs. *Vanderzee*, wife of George V. esq.

In Russel square, Mrs. *Trelawny*, wife of Captain T. of the Bedfordshire militia.

In Fludyer street, *A. Windus*, esq. who filled the office of cashier, and other departments in the war-office, 27 years.

At his seat, Forthampton-court, Glocestershire, the Hon. and Right Rev. *James Yorke*, L.L.D. Lord Bishop of Ely, Governor of Addenbrook's Hospital, and Visitor of Jesus, St. John's, and Peter's, colleges, Cambridge. His lordship was uncle to the Earl of Hardwicke, and was in his 78th year.—He was the youngest

est and only surviving son of the chancellor, who has been named the Great Lord Hardwicke. He was successively appointed to the deanery of Lincoln, and the bishoprics of St. David's, Glocester, and Ely, the last of which he has held twenty-seven years. His lordship was affectionately loyal to his sovereign, politely attentive to his equals, and kindly interested for the welfare of his inferiors. It is almost unnecessary to mention, among so many instances of his disinterested sense of duty, that the mastership of Jesus college, Cambridge, was offered to the late Dr. Paley without solicitation; and that during his superintendence, by example and exhortation, to the clergy of the diocese, especially with respect to residence, the isle of Ely had much improved in morals, in social order, and in general felicity. His lordship has left a widow, whose affliction will doubtless be mitigated by the recollection of having been a dutiful and affectionate companion during a long course of years, employed in the exercise of useful virtue and charitable piety; also numerous relatives and descendants, by whom he will ever be regretted, and a memory worthy of the dignified situation in which he was placed. He lived to his latest hour with the consolation and the tranquillity of a patriarch. He succeeded to the see of St. David's, in 1774, was translated to Glocester in 1779, and in 1781 to that of Ely, on the death of Dr. Keene.

At Hagley, Worcestershire, *William Henry Lord Lyttelton*, Baron of Frankley, in the county of Worcester, also Baron Wescote of Belamare, in the county of Longford, Ireland, and an English baronet. His lordship was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Lyttelton, bart. and was born in January 1725. Soon after he came of age, he was elected member of parliament for the borough of Bewdley. In 1755 he was appointed governor of South Carolina, and afterwards of Jamaica; and in 1766 envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of Lisbon. On his return to England he was again elected member for Bewdley, and in 1766 created a peer of Ireland, and soon afterwards constituted one of the commissioners of the Treasury. In 1794, the English peerage of Lyttelton of Frankley, extinct by the decease of his nephew, to the greater part of whose estates he had succeeded, was revived in his favour. His lordship married in June, 1761, Mary, daughter and co-heiress of James Macartney, esq. in Ireland. By this lady who died in 1765, he had a daughter, Hester, married to Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. and two sons, George Fulke and Charles Adam, deceased. His lordship married secondly, in 1774, Caroline, daughter of John Bristow, esq. by whom he has had several children, of whom two only have survived him, viz. Caroline Anne, married to the Right Hon. R. P. Carew; and William Henry, one of the representatives for the county of Worcester. His lordship is succeeded in his honors and estate by his eldest son, George Fulke, now Lord Lyttelton.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE Bishop of Durham, with a munificence worthy of his exalted rank and character, has offered to give 2,000l. towards the erection of a new gaol and house of correction, at Durham, and little doubt is entertained that this desirable object will be accomplished. It is generally believed it will be built on the waste, close to the river on the east side of that city.

Married.] At Jarrow, Mr. George Ports, of South Shields, notary public, to Miss Ann Robson, of the Hope and Anchor inn, of the same place.

At Durham, Mr. John Wallace, to Miss Mary Hedley.—Mr. Robert French, to Mrs. Mary Proud, both of Shincliff.—Mr. Abraham Sibson, merchant, of Carlisle, to Miss Tolson, daughter of Captain T. near Maryport.

At Sunderland, Mr. Timothy Taylor, to Miss Gardner.—Mr. Thomas Foster, to Miss Eleanor Dorvell.

Died] At Harbetlaw, in Alston Moor, Mrs. Isabella Friend.

At Newcastle, Mr. Jeremiah Hutchinson.—Mrs. Mary Hutchinson.—Mrs. Eleanor Miles, 84.—Mr. James Douthwaite, 49.—Mrs. Sarah Finley, school-mistress, 66.—Mrs. Jane Porteus, school-mistress, 50.—Mr. Thomas Davison.—Mr. John Thompson, of the house of Thompson and Dickson.—Joseph Humble,

Humble, esq. of Middleton, near Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Johnson, 49.—Mrs. Ann Pickering, 53 —Mrs. Ann Pattison, wife of Mr. J. P. 88.—Mr. Nicholas Oliver.—Margaret Mitchell, 101.—Mrs. Spearman, wife of Charles S. esq.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Roddam, wife of Mr. John R. 80 —Mrs. Margery Millar, 78.—John Atkinson, esq.

At Berwick, Mrs. Hirst, wife of Mr. James H. 32 —Mr. James Philips, 35 —Mr. Thos. Davidson, 58.—Mr. Andrew Gillespie, a burgess, 80. This naval veteran had his skull fractured, and lost an arm, in the engagement off Minorca, under the unfortunate admiral Byng, in 1756.

At Munga Walls, Berwick, Mr. James Thompson.

At Bedlington Furnace, in his 98th year, Serjeant Wm. M'Anglish. He was born in the English army, and served several campains with it in Germany. Having received an honourable discharge on account of his wounds and long services, he entered into the employment of his late master, Mr. Hawks, where he continued near half a century, chearfully discharging the duties of a faithful, honest, and grateful, servant.

At Barnardcastle, Mr. John Vickers, 57.

At Grindlaw Walls, Mrs. Jane Duell, 63

At Willington, Mr. Mark Scott, agent to Messrs. Bell and Brown, 65.

At Seaton, near Sunderland, Mr. Bryan Thompson, 73.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Davison.—Lieut. John Blackett Watson, of the royal marines, son of Mr. Ralph Watson, of the Customs, Newcastle, 20. He was second in command of the division of marines left on the Diamond Rock, when the French, under Admiral Gantheaume, captured it. The privation and fatigue he sustained on that station, laid the foundation of a decline, which ultimately carried this promising young man to an early grave, leaving his friends and a numerous acquaintance to regret his loss.

CUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

At a late meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Carlisle, at which the Earl of Lonsdale, and many gentlemen of the first respectability, were present, a plan was submitted for conveying the water from the river Eden to a reservoir near the citadel, to be thence carried into the different streets, &c. by means of water-pipes, which met with the approbation of his lordship, and the company present, and in less than half an hour near the sum of 3000l. was subscribed.

That singular natural curiosity, the floating island, which has emerged from the bottom of Derwentwater, only three times in the course of about thirty years, has recently appeared above the surface. At first it was of a dark brown colour, but soon became covered with verdure. It contains about an acre of ground, and is quite stationary. By thrusting a pole, in several places, to the depth of three yards, the water rushed up; consequently it is of that thickness, and unconnected with the bottom. That it is also entirely unconnected with the shore is evident, as boats have sailed entirely around it, and sounded the water with long poles, without finding the bottom.

It is intended to apply to parliament for leave to bring in a bill for making a new road between Cockermouth and Wigton. The greatest deviation from the present line will be between the former place and Bothel; and a considerable one between that place and Wigton. By forming this intended line, no less than nine very inconvenient hills will be avoided (the whole road will be nearly level), and the distance will be shortened at least three miles. This undertaking would have been proper at any time; it is particularly so at present, on account of the speedy inclosure of Isell Common; and it is hoped so favourable an opportunity will not be lost. Besides a great public convenience, it may be made one of the pleasantest roads in the county.

A few minutes before two o'clock on Friday morning, August 26, the shock of an earthquake was felt very sensibly in the town of Whitehaven and neighbourhood, and the agitation, according to the most minute observations respecting it, continued from three to five seconds. The weather, as observed immediately after the motion ceased, was close and sultry, the barometer stood at 29 inches 3 fourths, and there was no wind. Its direction is supposed to have been from the south-east, accompanied by a rumbling noise in the air; there was not sufficient light to make any other observation immediately after the shock, except that of the atmosphere being very thick and hazy. The consternation it caused in that town was very great; a chimney in Tangier-street was thrown down, three people, in different parts of the town, were thrown off their feet, and one of them considerably hurt, but no farther damage was done. We have accounts of the shock being felt at the following places, viz. Workington, the quay a little damaged, Maryport, Cockermouth, Redmain, Keswick, Lorton, very severe, but no damage; Egremont, some chimneys thrown down, and part of the ruins of the castle; Bootle, Broughton, Ravenglass, Ulverston, no damage; Abbeyholm, Wigton, Carlisle, Brampton, no damage; Kendal, Lancaster, Garstang, Preston, Hakesend, no damage; Penrith, Appleby, Brough; some old walls were thrown down in the neighbourhood of these places; in the Isle of Man, and at Dublin, no damage whatever. The shock was also felt at Newcastle, Kelso, Kircudbright, Dumfries, Leith, and Edinburgh.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. Joseph Keswick, to Miss Eleanor Crooks.—Mr. R. Steele,

Steele, master of the Lady Elizabeth Isle of Man packet, to Miss Ann Atkinson.

At Kendal, Mr. Daniel Harrison, to Miss Cartmell.

At Dearham, Mr. Abraham Sibson, merchant of Whitehaven, to Miss Tolson, daughter of Captain C. near Maryport.

Died.] At Cockermouth, Mrs. Susannah Baynes, third daughter of the late Rob. B. esq.

At Thursby, Mr. Thos Williamson.

At Houndslow, near Kendal, Mr. Edward Gibson, 86.

At Penrith, John Wilkinson, esq. formerly of Murrah.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Joshua Jackson — Mr. John Brown.—Mr. Joseph Waugh.—Mr. Smith.

At Workington, Mr. Jonathan Todd.

At Maryport, Mrs. Aikin, wife of Mr. William A.

At Harrington, Mr. William Watson, 90.

At Brampton, Mr. Robert Johnson, a member of the Cumberland Rangers.

At Dearham Row Hall, Mr. Henry Fearon.

At Kendal, Mrs. Petty, 38.—Mr. John Strickland, 25.—Mr. Wilkinson, 69.

At Poulton in the Fylde, Mr John Dobson, a very corpulent man, weighing upwards of 25 stone.

At Edenhall, near Penrith, Mr. John Powley, 84.

At Hayton, Mrs. Blackstock, 70.

At Carlisle, Lieut. Fitchet, of the 73d regiment of foot.—Mr. Charles Garnett, 73. He served in the 6th regiment of foot 28 years, and was at the battle of Fontenoy, and several other celebrated engagements.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Sandal, near Wakefield, the Rev. Dr. Zouch, prebendary of Durham, to Miss Brooke, sister of William B. esq. of Wakefield.

At Hull, Mr. John Barnett, son of the rev. Mr. B. of Barton, Lincolnshire, to Miss Ainsworth.

At Malton, Mr. Robert Wilkinson, to Miss Rider, youngest daughter of Joseph R. esq.

At Bramham, Grosvenor Perfect, esq. of Boston, near Thorp-Arch, to Mary, daughter of the late rev Dr. Richard Assheton, rector of Middleton, and warden of Christ's College, Manchester.

The Rev. John Fletcher, of Royston, to Miss Abigail Stocks, of Carlton.

At Bridlington, the Rev. Montague Hebblethwayte, fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, perpetual curate of Flambro', in this county, and vicar of Sunninghill, in Berkshire, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Mr. John Young, merchant, of Scarborough.

At Selby, Mr. George Beecroft, of Kirkstall Forge, to Miss Audus, daughter of —— A. esq.

Died.] At York, John Moore, esq. late captain in the 3d regiment of dragoon guards.—Mrs. Sarah Barry, relict of Henry B. esq. of Hull, 76.—Mr. R. Williamson, 58.—Mr. Thomas Clark, 29.—Mr. Thomas Stodhart.—Mrs. Bottomley, 98.—Mr. Brown.

At Harrogate, Stephen Todd, esq. of the Wither, near Leeds, and of Leadenhall-street, London; father of the worshipful the company of Merchant-tailors, 85.—Mrs. Whyte, wife of James W. esq. of Ireland, and youngest daughter of the late Sir Robert Hildyard, of Winestead, bart.

At Fencoates, near Catterick, Thomas Wright, scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he had honourably distinguished himself, 20.

At Leeds, aged 22, Mr. Kemp, partner in the house of Saunderson and Kemp, linendrapers. He dropped down dead in the act of leaving his own house on an intended journey to Manchester. — Mrs. Kitchin. — Robert Bramley, esq. brother of Richard Ramsden B. esq. one of the aldermen of this borough.

At Knaresborough, Christ. Walton, esq. 48.

At Thorp, William Anderson, esq. 91.

At Cottingham, Mr. Wm. Hardy, many years master of the charity school there.

At Selby, where he had sustained the office of schoolmaster with great respectability, for more than 60 years, Mr. William Inchbald. He was found drowned in the river Ouse, from the bank of which he is supposed unfortunately to have slipped, whilst taking his usual morning walk.

At Whitby, Boynton Richardson, esq. third son of Christopher R. esq. one of the justices of the peace for the North riding, 26.

At Halifax, Mr. Wm. Bolland.

At Malton, Mr. W. Hastings, Earl Fitzwilliam's agent for his estates there, and manager of the Derwent navigation.—The Rev. John Ware, of Stockton, captain commandant of the Stockton forest rifle corps.

At Leventhorp hall, near Leeds, Richard Green, esq. a justice of the peace for the West Riding.

At Doncaster, Thomas Judson, esq. 63.—Mr. Moses Motterham, 63.

At Marske, near Richmond, the Rev. J. Fisher, rector of that place.

At Hull, Mrs. Eleanor Orton, wife of Mr. John O. landing-waiter, 49.—Mr. George Weatherell, 63.—Mrs. Dunnin, 53.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Rochdale, John Daniel Niblett, esq. to Miss Drake, daughter of the Rev. Thos. Drake, D D. vicar of that place.

At Liverpool, Thomas Fenton, esq. of Stoke Lodge, near Newcastle-under-Lyne, to Miss Ann Spode, sister to Josiah S. esq. of the Mount, near Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire.—Lieut. Beales, of the royal marines, to Miss Sarah Wood.—Captain Anderson, of the ship Nile, to Miss Mary Lawson.—Mr. Samuel Hedley, merchant, to Miss Eliza Roberts.

At Blackburn, Mr. Joseph Hanby, printer of the Blackburn Mail, to Miss Margaret Anderson.

At

At Manchester, Thomas Darwell, esq to Miss Kearsley.—Mr. William Bullock, printer, to Miss Jane Heaton, of Wigan.—J. Rallton, esq. to Miss Wittington, only daughter of S. W. esq. of Parkfield.

At Hendley, Mr. Henry Platt, of Wigan, to Miss Naylor, only daughter of Mr. N. of Upholland.

Died.] At Blackburn, Mrs. Ann Pickup, 111.

At Ardwick, Mr. Stephen Blair, of Wigton, Cumberland.—Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Ralph Yates, of London.

At Preston, F. Chadwick, esq.

At Droylsden, Mr. James Taylor, 86.

At Ormskirk, Miss Ann Hughes.

At Exton, near Leyland, Hugh Shatrock, 97. He was known as a reaper in the fields eighty three returning harvests.

At Redbank, near Chorley, Margaret, relict of Mr. Christopher Tomlinson, 87.

At Dobcross, in Saddleworth, Mrs. Smith, relict of Mr. John S.

At Bottoms in Alt, near Ashton-under-Lyne, Mrs. Sarah Lees.

At Choriton Row, near Manchester, Mr. Thomas B. Dixon, only son of Mr. Francis D.

At Blackpool, Jemima Wilkinson, aged 106 years. She retained her senses, and was able to walk without assistance, within a few hours of her death. She has been, in a great measure, supported for many years during the summer by the munificence of the visitors in the bathing season.

At Clifton, in his 78th year, Matthew Fletcher, esq. one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county. He was an indefatigable, upright magistrate, and a gentleman universally esteemed for his philanthropy, benevolence, and every quality that can adorn human nature.

Aged 70, the Rev. John Darbey, M. A. above forty-four years second master of the free grammar school, in Manchester, and curate of the perpetual curacy of Gorton. He received his education at Corpus Christi College, Oxford; was admitted to the degree of master of arts, June 26, 1762; and on the late Mr. Lawson's appointment to the place of high master of Manchester school, in April 1764, Mr. Darbey was chosen his successor by Dr. Randolph, president of Corpus Christi College. On account of his precarious state of health and advanced age, he declined the office of head master, which was due to him for his long and eminent services, as well as by the statutes of the said school.

At Manchester, Mr. Thomas Banks, printer.—Mr. Thomas Loftus.—Mr. James Roberts.

At Liverpool, Mr. Robert Beard, 56.—Mrs. Grayson, wife of Mr. Edward Phillips G.—Mr. R. Rolinson, 61.—Mrs. Marriner, wife of Mr. Edward M. 60—Mrs. Hall, 76.—Mr. William Kilshaw.—Miss Margaret Rosson, fourth daughter of Mr. R. 19. The practice of the moral virtues and the cultivation of her mind were her sole employment; and the delicacy of a weak constitution could not overcome her enthusiastic ardour for science. Her natural and acquired abilities, which have so often delighted her friends, were only surpassed by her unassuming modesty and amiable disposition.—Mr. Jonathan Mercer, 77.—Mr. Wilcox, 62.—Miss Anna Perry, 26.

At Stayley Bridge, Miss Ann Beckley, 41.

At Wavertree, Miss M. Leversedge.

At Walkington, Mr. Alex. Chorley.

At Fazakerly, Richard Higginson, esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Middlewich, Mr. W Jump, late of Liverpool, to Miss Fairclough, daughter of the late Capt. F.

At Stockport, Mr John Moss, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Priestnall.

Mr. Jackson, of Minshall-hill, to Miss Davies, of Eardswick Hall.

Died.] At Hooton Park, John Stanley Massey Stanley, esq. second surviving son of the late Sir Thomas S. Bart. 24.

At Chester, Mrs. Jones, 78.

At Tarvin, near Chester, Mrs. Ann Johnson, 79.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Bakewell, Henry Sykes, esq. of Melton, near Hull, to Miss Thompson, daughter of the late Benjamin Blades T. of Eastdale, near Welton.

At Chesterfield, Mr. Benjamin Barber, of Buxton, to Miss Mary Lomas, of Sheffield.

At Staveley, Mr. Hollingworth, to Miss Priscilla Froggatt.

At Cheadle, Mr. George Hubbard, attorney, to Miss Fryer.

Died.] At Croxall, the Rev. J. B. Pearson, prebendary in the cathedral at Litchfield, and vicar of Croxall.

At Derby, Mrs. Saxelbye.—Mr. William Litton, 72.—Miss Severne.

At Chapel en le Frith, Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, 47.

At Bakewell, Mr. Robert Shaw.

At Compton, Miss Jane Getliffe, 21.

At Chesterfield, Mr. James Fletcher, 74.

At Wirksworth, Mr. John Snibson.—Mr. Brace, Surgeon.

At Ashbornes, Mrs. Dawson, wife of Mr. Philip D.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Mansfield, Mr. Kent, attorney, to Miss Mackley, of the Black Boy inn.

Died.] At Cropwell Butler, near Bingham, Miss Marriott.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Blackhall.—Mrs. Timms.—Mr. Blatherwick.—Mr. Walker, 36.—Miss C. Hollins.—Mr. Isaac Huntington. He was drowned in a fishing excursion on the Trent.—Mrs. Porter, wife of Mr. Thomas P. of the Shoulder of Mutton.

At Hardwicke, Mr. Hall, of Nottingham.

At Newark, Mr. Jeremiah Moore, 76.

At

At Bollam Hall, near East Retford, Miss Outybridge.

At Chilwell, Thomas Charlton, esq. late lieutenant-colonel of the Nottinghamshire militia, major in Lord Middleton's corps of Woollaton volunteers, and one of the justices of the peace for this county, 51.

At Bingham, Mrs. Strong, 41.

At Mansfield, Mr. John Lockwood.—Mrs. Lancashire.

At Trowell, Mr. John Greasley, a lieutenant in Lord Middleton's corps of volunteer infantry.

At Sutton in Ashfield, Mr. George Else.

At Tuxford, Mr. Edward Byrond, a serjeant in the Sherwood Rangers.

At Farnsfield, Miss Ann Hather.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. Williamson, master of the Blue coat school, to Miss Brown.

At Cockerington, near Louth, Amos Jackson, aged 84, to Eliz. Whiter, 28.

At Ecclesfield, T. Stenton, esq. of Hoyland, to Miss Mellor.

Capt. Maburn, of Boston, to Miss Neeve, daughter of James N. esq. of North Somercotes, near Louth.

At Billingboro', Mr. Mason, surgeon, to Miss Buckberry, only child of Thomas B. gent.

Died.] At Barton, Joseph Marris, esq. late of Bawtry, 59.

At Wainfleet, Mrs. Ashton, of Louth, 67.

At Spilsby, Mr. Wm. Singleton, surgeon, son of Mr. Francis S. of Louth, 25.—Mrs. Ayscough, 74.

At Hackthorne, Mr. Glover, 38.

At Lincoln, Mr. Charles Metham, 89.—Mrs. Ann Horner.

At Caistor, Mr. F. Smith, 90.

At Whaploud, near Spalding, Mrs. Robinson, 76.

At Falkingham, Mrs. Matkins, 40, and about a week afterwards her husband, Mr. M. 45.

At Caythorpe, Mr. Wm. Carrier, 62.

At Frieston, near Boston, Mr. Anthony Swift.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Willoughby Waterless, —— Hewish, esq. to Mary-Ann, eldest daughter of Captain Gumble.

At Shawell, John Floyd, esq. of Swinford, to Miss Compton.

At Bitterswell, Mr. James Hanfrey, of Leicester, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. T. Nixon.

John Lucas, esq. of Walton, to Miss M. Mellor, of Frith House.

At Worthington, Mr. B. George, of London, to Miss Henshaw.

Died.] At the George inn, Bosworth, Mr. George Ward, printer and stationer, of Hinckley, 33. For his known integrity and information, he was consulted and employed in various ways by the inhabitants of that town and neighbourhood, and for several years acted as clerk to the magistrates of Hinckley.

At Leicester, Mr. Reynolds, of the White Lion.—Mr. Mason, an alderman of this town, 75.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Joseph Oldham, of the Earl of Harborough's arms, 75.

At Hinckley, —— Brown, esq. 70, long looked up to as a public man in his neighbourhood. By his will he has bequeathed 500l. to the General Infirmary at Leicester.

At Beaumanor Park, Mrs. Patchett, wife of Mr. John P. 77.

At Enderby, Mrs. Bilson, 60.—Mr. George Noone, a member of the Leicestershire yeomanry cavalry.

At Measham, near Ashby de la Zouch, Mrs. Sarah Denmer, aged 91, leaving twelve children, eighty-six grand children, and ninety three great grand-children, all living at or near Measham.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

It has been resolved by the Proprietors of the Potteries in this county, to erect, at Burslem, a Monument or Statue to the memory of the late Josiah Wedgwood, esq by voluntary subscription. The Etruria workmen have collected 70l. as a just tribute of their respect to that great and worthy character.

Married.] At Walsall, Mr. Martin Rudge, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Ursula Swift, of the Hemlocks, near Cannock

At Madeley, Mr W. Cranage, to Miss Eliz. Brown, of Coalbrook-dale.

At Tipton, Mr. S. W. Dankes, to Miss Hannah Smith, third daughter of Thomas S. esq of Tibbington House.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Bedford.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mrs. Caird, relict of Mr. James C.

At Stoke upon Trent, Mrs. Hannah Steel, 70; and five days afterwards, at the same place, her husband, Mr. William S. being unable to survive her loss.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Nuneaton, Mr. Joseph Pemberton, to Miss Sarah Wilkins, of Kineton.

At Birmingham, John Wheeley, esq. of Worcester, to Mrs. Willis, relict of C. W. W. esq. barrister.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Edwards, 27.—Mr. Wm. Coton —Miss J. J. Forest, daughter of Mr. F. of Warstone brewery.—Mr. John Roden.—Mrs. Taft, 30.—Mrs. Ann Taylor, 28.—Mr. Richard Phillips.—Mr. John Hodges.—Mr. Wm. Bullock, 42.—Mr. Joseph Smith.—Mr. John Doughty, 79.—Mr. Edward Porter.—Mrs. Ann Good, wife of Mr. James G.—Mrs. Heathcote, 25.

At Edgbaston, Mrs. Taylor, 92.

At

At Packwood, Mr. J. Woolaston, late of Boarsley Park, Worcestershire.

At Moseley Wake Green, Mrs. Elizabeth Dyott, wife of Mr. Joseph D. 49.

At Haseley House, Mr. William Bellamy, 46.

At Warwick, Mr. C. Handy, 69.—Mrs. Bryan, 72.—Mr. Robert Ryley, 60.

At Hampton on the Hill, Mr. Wm. Russell, 74.

At Coventry, Mrs Paybody.

SHROPSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session, for Acts for inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the townships of Cotton and Whixall, in the manor of Redcastle, and in the township and manor of Leaton.

Married.] At Whitchurch, Mr. Benjamin Kempster, to Miss Mary Williams.

At Ellesmere, Mr. Wm. Briscoe, to Miss Rodes.

At Fitz, P. Grant, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Bold Oliver, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Wood, relict of Mr. Thomas W. printer of the Shrewsbury Chronicle, 63.—Mr. Robert Winstanley, a member of Captain Sutton's Company of Shropshire Volunteers, from its first establishment, in 1803.—Mrs. Ann Williams.—Mrs. Morris.—Mrs. Hincks.—Mr. Josiah Henshall, late of Congleton.—Mr. Poole.—Mrs. Shaw.—Mr. Thomas Lloyd.

At Harnage Grange, Mr. A. Oliver.

At Stoke Park, Mrs. Clark, 90.

At the Hermitage, near Hawkstone, Mr. Chidley.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Wm. Parker, stationer, 36.

At Harlescot, Mr. Wm. Hewlett.

At Wellington, Mrs. Plimer.

At Oswestry, Mr. Tomley.

At Bromlow, near Worthen, Mrs. Lee.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Sprigg, to Miss Charlotte Newcomb, daughter of the late Mr. Alderman N.—Mr. B. Hanbury, of London, to Miss Lea.

At Worcester, Mr. Thomas Wainwright, to Miss Chamberlain.—Mr. R. Knight, merchant, of London, to Miss Palmer.—John Gandolfi, esq. of London, to Miss Hornyold, daughter of Thomas H. esq. of Blackmore Park.

Died.] At Shrawley, Mrs. Wharton, wife of the Rev. Samuel W.

At Bourn Heath, Bromsgrove, Mr. Wm. Carpenter.

At Brandwood House, King's Norton. Sophia, sixth daughter of Thomas Gem, gent.

At Worcester, Samuel Glover, esq. of Abercarne Hall, Monmouthshire, lord of the extensive manor of Abercarne. He was on his journey from London, and in perfect health and spirits the previous evening, when he retired to his chamber; but he was found a corpse in the morning.—Mr. Joseph Sheppard, of London.—Mr. Thomas Price.—Mr. R. Child.—Mr. Meers.—Mrs. Pope.

At Wolverley, Mr. Joseph Wheeler.

At Charlton, Mr. Thomas Bushell, 44.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Edwards, wife of John E. esq. one of the royal artillery, and daughter of the late Mr. Robert Penrice.

At Pershore, Mr. Woodward, 80.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston, near Ross, Mr. Barlow, of the Crown and Thistle, Monmouth, to Miss Jane Kitson, of the Lea, Gloucestershire.

Died.] At Weobley, Mr. Jones, surgeon and apothecary.

At Shobdon, Mr. Joseph Grubb.

At Hereford, Mr. James, of Walsall, Staffordshire.—Mr. John Cobun, of the Sun tavern.

At the Moor, near Hereford, Mr. Edward Morris, who for upwards of 60 years had been a confidential servant in the family of C. Cook, esq. 87.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next session, for acts for the following purposes;—for making a turnpike road from the first small bridge which crosses the present turnpike road from Cheltenham to Glocester, on the Glocester side of Staverton bridge, to Cheltenham; and for making a railway from Glocester to the latter town, with a collateral branch from Alstone to Leckhampton Hill.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Capt. Blake, 18th Foot, and of Belmont, in the county of Galway, Ireland, to Mrs. William Erskine, widow of Major-General Erskine, of Card Ross, Perthshire, and only daughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir William Myers, bart.

At Stratton, the Rev. John Croome, son of Robert C. esq. of Cirencester, to Miss Ann Daubeny, second daughter of the Rev. James D. of Stratton.

At Stroud, Mr Wyatt, to Miss Radcliffe, both of Pagan Hill.

At Berkeley, Mr. William Pearce, to Miss E. Dimmery, daughter of Mr. Job. D. of Wanswell, near Berkeley.

At Minchinhampton, Mr. W. Stafford, to Miss Niblett, only daughter of R. P. Niblett, esq. late of Burley House.

J. H. Holder, esq. of Cern y House, to Miss Elizabeth Hewitt, youngest daughter of the late Hon. W. W. Hewitt, and niece to Viscount Lifford.

At Cirencester, Mr. Maddox, of Glocester, to Miss Elliott, second daughter of Mr. E. of Huntley.

Died.] At the Lodge, Tewkesbury Park, in the 64th year of his age, John Wall, esq. Lieutenant-Colonel of the South Gloucestershire

shire-militia, and Justice of the Peace for the counties of Gloucester and Worcester.

At Cheltenham, in his 24th year, Capt. G. Burrington Whinyates, of the Royal Navy, son of the late T. Whinyates, esq. of the East India Company's service, and nephew of Sir T. Frankland, bart. of Thirkleby Park, Yorkshire.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. of the half pay of the 4th regiment of foot, and of Castle Taylor, Galway; Ireland.—Lieutenant-General Bowyer, late commander of the forces in the West Indies, 65.—Isaac Blackburn, esq. of Great Coram-street, London.

At Kingstanley, Hopton Merrick, esq.

At Berkeley Heath, Mrs. Waight, wife of Mr. W. of the Bell inn.

At Dursley, Mrs. Brown, of the Star inn.

At Sodbury, the Rev. Thomas Ferebee, aged 76 years—52 of which he spent in the discharge of his duty, as minister of the baptist congregation in that town; and to whose sterling piety and unblemished reputation all who knew him bear ample testimony.

At Gloucester, Miss Bullock, daughter of the late Mr. William B. of Blaisdon.—Mrs. Elizabeth Mee, 80.

At Barnwood, the infant son of Samuel Whitcombe, esq. of Blackheath.

At Stonehouse, Edward Sheppard, esq.

At Tortworth, Francis Reynolds Moreton, Baron Ducie, Provost Marshal of Barbadoes. He was first married to Miss Purvis, daughter of Thomas Purvis, esq. of Shepton Mallet, Somersetshire, by whom he has left two sons, Thomas, who succeeds him; and Francis, a colonel in the army. His lordship married, secondly, Mrs. Child, mother of the late Countess of Westmorland, who survived her marriage but two years. The present Lord is married to Lady Frances Herbert, only daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, Mr. Richard Stevens, of Steventon, Berks, to Miss Avis Pinfold.—Mr. Anthony Robins, jun. butler of Merton college, to Miss Elizabeth Cunningham.—Mr. Henry Dewdney, of London, to Miss Ann Dewdney, of Woodstock.

Died.] At Woodperry, near Oxford, Mr. William Lay, cook of Brazenose college. He was apparently well in the morning, and, after making a hearty breakfast, took a walk in an adjoining field, where he was soon after found quite dead. He bore an universal good character, and had been cook of that college near fifty years.

At Oxford, Samuel Willson Bishop, esq. 64.—Mr. Charles Cook, mayor's serjeant and surveyor to the commissioners of the lighting and paving act.—Mrs. Hitchcock.

At Bicester, Mrs. Nurdin, wife of Mr. John N.

At Wolvercot, Mrs. Faichen, relict of Mr. F. of Ensham Paper Mills.

At Watlington, Mrs. Stringer, 87.

At Winson, near Bibury, Mr. Richard Howse, 39.

At Ensham, Mr. Thomas Winter, 49.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] At Stony Stratford, in his 96th year, James Richardson, (usually called *Old Jemmy*) a huntsman, and many years landlord of the Fighting Cocks public-house. It is supposed that he had not been sober a whole day during the last 40 years of his life.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

A curious piece of antiquity has lately been discovered in the church-yard of Hemel Hempstead. In digging a vault, the sexton, when he had excavated the earth about four feet below the surface of the ground, found his spade strike against something solid, which, upon inspection, proved to be a large wrought stone, the lid of a coffin, and under it was found the coffin entire, which was afterwards taken up in perfect condition; but the bones contained therein, on being exposed to the air, crumbled to dust. On the lid of the coffin is an inscription, partly effaced by time, but still sufficiently legible, decidedly to prove that it contained the ashes of the celebrated Offa, king of the Mercians, who rebuilt the Abbey of St. Alban's, and died in the eighth century. The coffin is about 6½ feet long, and contains a niche or resting place for the head, and also a groove on each side for the arms, likewise for the legs; it is curiously carved, and altogether *unique* of the kind.

Married.] At Ridge, Henry Edgeworth Bicknell, esq. of London, to Mary, eldest daughter of Charles Arnold, esq. of Shenley Hill.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Bedford, Thomas Bennion, esq. surgeon to the forces.

At Bushmead Priory, Miss Wade, sister of the Rev. Hugh Wade Gery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Twywell, Mrs. Allington, wife of the Rev. William A.

At Moulton, Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. William T.

At Duddington, Mr. Daniel Soden, 25.

At Rushton, Mr. Phillips.

At West Haddon, Charles Heygate, esq.

At Watford, Mr. Joseph Butlin, master of the free-school, and of the Star and Garter inn.

At Islam, Mr. William Smith, 74.

At Brixworth, Mrs. Weston, wife of Mr. Joseph W.

At Kettering, Mrs. Elizabeth Collis, 81.

At Peterborough, Mr. James Blater.

At Haringworth, Mr. Wade.

At Northampton, Mrs. Wright, 90.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Gatty, esq. of London, to Miss Waller, of Buckden.

Died.] At Stibbington, Mrs. Layng, wife of the Rev. Mr. L. vicar of St. Lawrence, and daughter of Mr. Bulmer, of York.

At

At Upwood, Mr. William West, 73.

At Little Paxton, Mr. Richard Britten, 79.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Died.] At Dullingham House, Mrs. Crop, relict of R. C. esq. of Westoe Lodge, 80.

At Croxton, Joseph Leeds, esq. 79.

At Stetchworth, the Rev. Mr. Symonds, vicar of that parish, and of Swaffham Bulbeck, also in this county.

At Great Shelford, Mr. John Grain, second son of Mr. Peter G.

At Comberton, Mr. Baker, 84.

At Cambridge, Mrs. MaryJennings, daughter of Mr. J. formerly an apothecary of this place, 58.

At Wisbech, Mr. John Wright, of the Bell inn.—Mr. Thomas Lewis, of the Unicorn.

At March, Isle of Ely, Mrs. Everitt, wife of Mr. Richard E. druggist, 24.

At Wimpole, Mr. Gray, gardener to Earl Hardwicke.

NORFOLK.

An application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for erecting a bridge over the river Wensum, at or near Carrow Abbey, and for making roads for connecting the same with the Trowse and Thorpe turnpike roads.

At a late meeting of the County Magistrates, it was agreed, that the passage way from the top of the Castle-hill, Norwich, on the North East side, should be filled up, and the iron railing continued from the bridge quite round.—The descent from that part of the hill towards Gurney's Bank, will be by a flight of stone steps, so that only pedestrians can cross the hill.

At the anniversary of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held July the 15th, at the Crown Inn, Swaffham, the stock shewn was not numerous, but excellent of its kind. The Premiums adjudged were, for the Leicester ram and ewes, to Mr. J. Reeve, of Wighton. For the best Southdown ram to Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham; and the second best to Mr. Moseley. For the best Southdown ewes to Mr. W. M. Hill; for the second best to Mr. J. Reeve, of Wighton. And for the bull (one only being shewn) to Mr. J. Reeve, of Wighton. This breed is a new kind, partaking of the best qualities of the Suffolk, the Devon, and the old Norfolk. It has no horns, is of a true Devon or Norfolk red, and will get stock that will fat to about 50 or 60 stone, with as little coarse meat as can be expected. The premium for improving meadows and pastures was voted to Mr. Salter, upon a certificate being produced, that the improvement made in the herbage of 20 acres, upon which pulse and corn were dibbled last year, without ploughing, was so great, that the judges think the mode thus successfully practised by Mr. Salter should be strongly recommended to Norfolk farmers. The society then agreed to the premiums recommended by the committee at their last meeting, to be proposed for the next year, which were ordered to be advertised. It was also recommended by the President, that premiums shall be proposed to cottagers who shall keep bees, and produce the most honey. It was then recommended to the Society to adopt such means as might be in their power to bring forward a navigation into the interior part of the county, from Wells to East Dereham.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Edward Symonds Ommaney to Henrietta Maria, second daughter of Sir Edmund Lacon.

At Norwich, John Stainforth Patteson, esq. to Miss Anne Elizabeth Tasker, youngest daughter of the late William T. esq.—Mr. E. Dowson of Welbeck-street, London, to Miss Hannah Hey.

Died.] At Yarmouth, Miss Elizabeth Brown, youngest daughter of Mr. B. of Acle.—The Rev. William Leigh, Dean of Hereford and Rector of Plumstead, with Wilton and Brundale annexed.

At Kenninghall, Mr. John Gouch, of the White Horse, 55.

At Martham, near Yarmouth, Mrs. Marston.

At Foulsham, Mrs. Sarah Cornwell.

At Shouldham, Mr. William Butter, 55.

At Gimingham, Mr. William Bayfield, 50.

At Framingham Pigot, Mr. William Brooke, 67.

At Great Ellingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Turner.

At Middleton, near Lynn, Mr. Bradfield Fuller, 33.

At Long Stratton, Mrs. Howes.

At Downham Market, Mrs. Balding.

At Ludham, Mr. John Hammond Crowe, schoolmaster, 31.

At Thetford, Mr. G. W. Marshall, clerk of the three parishes in that town. Having occasion (in his situation of Serjeant-Major of the Thetford Volunteers) to assort some damaged cartridges, a spark from a hearth-brush, which had just been used in sweeping up the embers of a wood fire, and was procured by his son for the purpose of gathering up some scattered powder, accidentally communicated with a barrel of gunpowder standing near, which exploded, and blew up him and his youngest son a considerable distance. The workshop, in which they were, instantly took fire, and from its communication with the house and adjoining buildings, at first occasioned considerable alarm, but the flames were soon subdued, from the ready assistance afforded by all classes of the inhabitants. Mr. M. and his boy languished until the following evening. It is not unworthy of record, that this man had, for a considerable period, filled nearly 30 situations in the Borough of Thetford, and his loss is much deplored there.—The father was 40, and the son 11 years of age. A subscription for his widow and six surviving children has been set on foot by Major Gill and the other officers

cers of the Volunteers, which has already received a considerable addition from the inhabitants in general.

At Norwich, Mrs. Jane Archbold, relict of Thomas A. esq. formerly in the Portuguese service.—Mrs. Gill, 24.—Matthew Brograve, esq.—Mrs. Mary Wood, 54.

At Hoveton, Mrs. Hester Negus, relict of Henry N. esq.

At Horstead, Robert Baret, jun. esq. 33.

At Sedgeford, the Rev. Thomas Weatherhead, vicar of that parish, and of Rougham and Easton.

At Rockwold Wilton, Mrs. Bilingsley, wife of Edward B. esq.

At Little Walsingham, Mrs. Scott, wife of Mr. Thomas S. of the King's Head Inn.

SUFFOLK.

The fine Saxon tower of St. James's church, Bury, has for many years been considered in a dangerous state, from the numerous breaches in the walls, which are thought to have been greatly increased by the ringing of the recently erected peal of ten bells within the same steeple; and in consequence the attention of the inhabitants has been called to it, in order to consider of the propriety of repairing it, and taking down the bells, but no decision has yet taken place, further than an agreement to have it professionally surveyed. As the danger seems to have been in a great measure occasioned by the latter cause, it would perhaps be most adviseable to have the whole or part of the new bells translated into St. Mary's steeple, and the surplus ones sold to defray the expences of the exchange and repairs; for as there is but one set of ringers in the town, it is surely needless to have two peals of bells. But should it be deemed adviseable for the public safety to take part or the whole of the steeple down (as was recently the case at Yarmouth) it will be well worthy of consideration, nevertheless, to preserve entire the beautiful arched entrance into the church-yard, which is deemed one of the finest specimens of antient architecture in existence; and as the steeple does not immediately attach to the church, it might very well be dispensed with.

Married.] At St. Ipswich, A. H. Stewart, esq. to Miss Bleaden, daughter of John B. esq. of Stoke Hall.

At Bury, Mr. Thomas Wheldon, solicitor of Barnard Castle, Durham, to Miss Mary Hanby, third daughter of the late Joseph H. esq. of Eastwood Hall, Greta Bridges, Yorkshire.

Lieutenant Bromley, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Westrup of Hazlewood.

Died.] At Bury, in his 44th year, Dr. William Hamilton, physician of that town, author of "Observations on the Preparation and Utility of the Digitalis Purpurea, or Foxglove," and some other medical works.

At Boxford, Miss Elizabeth Ann Ayres, 31.

At Stoke, next Clare, Mrs Fitch, 84.

At Gazely, Mrs. Carsey, 27.

At Raveningham, Mr. William Salmon, 67.

At Wickham Market, Mrs. Cole, relict of the Rev. Denny C. of Pottistree.

At his seat at Rendlesham House, Peter Isaac Thelusson, Baron Rendlesham, 46. He was taking the diversion of shooting, when he fell from his horse, and instantly expired. His lordship enjoyed his title but two years and a half. He married Miss Cornwall, of Hendon, Middlesex, who survives him, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son John, who has just attained his 23d year.

At Tattingstone Place, Thomas White, esq. 87. He served the office of high sheriff for the county, in 1749, and was again nominated in 1794.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Romford, Mr. Thomas Cambers, to Mrs. Palmer.

At Althorne, Mr. Charles Milbank, of Feering, to Mrs. Revett, only daughter of the late John R. esq. of the Mansion House, Althorne.

The Rev. Henry J. Randolph, of Hawkesbury, Gloucestershire, to Frances Cater, eldest daughter of the late Beckford C. esq. of Church Hall, Brexted.

Jonathan Crosier, esq. of Breleigh Grange, Maldon, to Miss Warner, of Hornchurch.

Died.] At Chelmsford, J. Judd, esq. He directed by his will, and made it a particular request to his friends, that upon his decease, his body should be immediately dressed in the clothes he usually wore, and in that state deposited in his coffin. This desire has been strictly complied with, and the remains of Mr. J. instead of a shroud, are covered with his best suit of clothes, a blue coat, boots, and a hat, form part of the funeral apparel. —Mrs. Abrey.—Mrs. Lakin.

At Hatfield Broad Oak, Mr. Chemist.

At Malden, Mrs. Sadd, 70.

At Dunton, Mr. Bowers.

At Colchester, Mr. Stuttle, 68.—Mrs. Seabar, relict of William S. esq. 79.

At Prittlewell, Mr. Aaron Hurrell, 24.

At Sible Hedingham, Miss A. P. Burleigh, 16.

At Little Hallingbury, Mr. Robert Elliston.

At Harlow, Mr. William Joscelyn, only son of Mr. Thomas J. 22.

At Writtle, Mr. John Turnidge; and at Pleshy, nearly at the same hour, his brother Mr. Robert T.

At Ingatestone, Mrs. Steed, relict of Dr. S.

KENT.

Married.] At Lewisham, Thomas Downward, jun. esq. of Liverpool to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Shuter, esq. of Southwark. —Thomas Cox, esq. of Bermondsey, to Miss Batley, eldest daughter of William B. esq. of Blackheath.

At

At Rolvendon, the Rev. John R. Coombe, vicar of Tenterden, to Miss Morris, of the former place.

At Bromley, Captain Robert Welbank, of the East India Company's service, to Sarah, third daughter of Major Rhode, esq. of Oakley Farm.

At Canterbury, Anthony Whiting, esq. of Boxley, to Miss Ann Prentis, youngest daughter of the late George P. esq. of Maidstone,

At Ramsgate, Lieutenant Knight, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Kingsford.

At Gravesend, Lieutenant Mackey, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Pattison, daughter of the late ——— P. esq. attorney.

At Erstry, Mr. Thomas Pettman, formerly steward to the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and much employed in the county, in the valuation of estates.

At her brother's house, at Cranbrook, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Paine, wife of the notorious Thomas Paine, author of "The Rights of Man," to whom she was married at Lewes, in Sussex, in the year 1761. She had lived only three years with this asserter of rights, when a separation took place, occasioned by his brutal behaviour to her, since which she has lived with her friends. She was the daughter of Mr. Olive, a respectable tradesman in Lewes; she lived much respected, and died sincerely lamented.

At the Vicarage-house, Petham, in his 68th year, the Rev. Thomas Randolph, M. A. He was brother to the present Bishop of Bangor, and eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Randolph, D. D. Archdeacon of Oxford, and Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and President of C.C. College, in that University. He was educated at Westminster School, and was formerly Student of Christ Church. He had been many years Rector of the united parishes of Saltwood and Hythe, and also Vicar of Petham and Waltham, Kent. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county; was a diligent parish priest and active magistrate, and died universally lamented and regretted.

At Woolwich, Major Alexander Spearman, 47.

At Sandwich, Terry Sayer, esq. one of the jurats of that town.

At Whitstable, Mrs. Wootton.

At Lewisham, Eliza Ann Castell, eldest daughter of the late Samuel C. esq. of Lombard-street, 37.

At Ramsgate, Mr. S. Bax, sen. 83.—Mrs. Hayward, 95.

At Canterbury, Charles, eldest son of Mrs. Charles Pout, 18.—Gilbert Knowler, esq.

At Tenterden, Mr. William Mace, surgeon.

At Margate, Mrs. Franklin, wife of Mr. F. of the Bull's Head Inn.

At Groves, near Staple, Lady Lynch, relict of Sir William L. K. B. 78.

The Rev. Robert Breton, vicar of Boughton Aluph, 83.

At Maidstone, Mr. J. Richards.

At Deal, Mrs. Judith Christian.—Miss J. Oakley, third daughter of Thomas O esq.

At Rochester, Mr. Thomas Penn.

At Chatham, Mary daughter of G. Manger, esq. of the Dock-yard.—Mr. Lodder, of the Crown and Anchor.

At his seat, Old Park, near Dover, Dr. William Osborne, formerly of Hanover-square, London, aged 76. He was born in the County of Rutland, where after obtaining a good classical education, he received the early part of his medical acquirements, under the guidance of Dr. John Fordyce, of Uppingham; who was also the instructor of the late Dr. George Fordyce, and of Dr. Garthshore. After passing some years at Uppingham, he came to London, where he attended the lectures of the late Dr. William Hunter, and the practice of St. George's Hospital. His industry in the pursuit of knowledge, was much assisted by a memory uncommonly retentive; and a happy art of so arranging all which he read and saw, as to be able always to produce it with great readiness, when the occasion required it. This faculty aided by a well regulated judgment, probably contributed in a great degree, to that celebrity, which he afterwards attained in his profession. Having finished his studies in London; Mr. Osborn went to Paris, where he attended the practice of the Hotel Dieu, and the teachers at that time in most estimation, especially the celebrated Levret. This gave the direction to his mind, which fortunately for the interests of mankind, led him into that department of medicine, in which he maintained for many years, as long as his health permitted, the highest character. Returning from France, he took a professional situation in the guards, and went with them to Germany, in the war at the end of the last, and beginning of the present, reign. It is not a little singular that many of the young men at that time engaged in the service of their country, rose afterwards to high reputation. Among them are to be numbered, Mr. John Hunter, Sir Walter Farquhar, Dr. Kerr, of Northampton, Dr Huck Saunders, Dr. Denman, and Dr. Osborn, the subject of this memoir. At the conclusion of the war, he settled in London as a surgeon, but his studies under Levret at Paris, gave a bias to his mind, and led him to devote his attention to the improvement of midwifery, and the investigation of the diseases incident to the female sex, and to children. He observed, that whilst the other departments of medicine had been successfully cultivated by men of education and science; these had been grossly neglected, and the lives of women under circumstances often of the greatest peril, committed to the most ignorant, illiterate, and uninformed practisers, whilst the disor-

ders

ders of children, were scarcely named in the books of medicine. A similarity of pursuits and opinions produced a connexion between Dr. Osborn and Dr. Denman, which led to their association, in a plan of opening a school in London, for teaching these subjects in an extended way, and rescuing the practice from ignorance and temerity. The celebrity which they both acquired is a strong proof of their fitness for the undertaking, and their lectures were attended by some of the most celebrated men in every country in the world. To the combined influence and exertions of Dr. William Hunter, Dr. Osborn, and Dr. Denman, it has been owing, that the practice of midwifery has been ameliorated, and a better knowledge of the diseases of women and children has been acquired In the year 1785, Dr. Osborn and Dr. Denman associated their former pupil Dr. Clarke with them in teaching. In the following year, Dr. Denman retired, and the school was continued for many years by Dr. Osborn and Dr. Clarke. Dr. Osborn soon rose to great eminence in his profession, for which he was not more qualified by the powers of his mind, than by a peculiar urbanity of manners, and deportment, which falls to the lot of very few, and by a disposition naturally tender and humane. The extent of his practice, and the time which he devoted to study, did not leave him much leisure for writing. He has however left behind him a work of great practical utility, in a volume of essays on Natural and Laborious Parturition, which whether the manner of treating the subject be considered, or the elegance and perspicuity of the style, will rank him among the best medical writers in the English language. The fatigue necessarily attendant on a laborious profession, slowly impaired his constitution, and brought on complaints of the stomach, and palpitation of the heart, so as to induce him about the year 1800, to retire to his estate at Old Park, near Dover, where he acted as a magistrate for the county of Kent, and was always ready to afford medical assistance to the poor in his own neighbourhood. Here he lived in learned leisure, in the bosom of his family. About two months before his death the symptoms of great debility in the stomach rapidly increased; the disease about his heart was very much aggravated, and he was well aware they would terminate fatally. He looked forward to his death, with great composure and resignation, and with the humble confidence of a christian. He retained the powers of his mind, and the vivacity of his disposition to the last moments of his life, and died almost without a struggle. The whole tenor of his life was useful to society, and his death was enviable.

SUSSEX.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing sessions, for acts for the following purposes:—1. For making a turnpike-road, from Horsham, to Alford Cross Ways, Surrey; there to join the turnpike-road leading from Loxwood, to Guilford. 2. For making a turnpike-road, from Horley Common, Surry, to Horsham. 3. For inclosing the forest of Ashdown or Lancaster Great Park.

A new Shire Hall is about to be erected at Lewes. The exterior of the edifice is to be built exactly after the manner of the Court Hall, at Chelmsford, and like that, is to have a spacious Market-room in front; but the interior is to be improved upon.

Married.] At Eastbourne, L. K. Willard, esq. captain in the Royal Garrison battalion, to Miss Thomas.

At Croydon, Mr. A. P. Driver, of Albion Place, Blackfriars, to Miss Harris of Croydon Common.

At Thorpe, Mr. Saunders, of Chertsey, to Miss Humber, of Bath.

At Westham, the Rev. John Preston, to Mrs. Ann Bristow.

At Lewes, Mr. C. Verral, to Miss E. Morris.

Mr. George Wille, sen. to Mrs. Newman.

Died.] At Brighton, Miss Cecilia Napier, youngest daughter of the late Hon. George N. and Lady Sarah N. sister to the late Duke of Richmond.—Mr. Thomas Weston, 40.

At Worthing, Lady William Russel, wife to Lord William R. only brother to the Duke of Bedford, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Jersey. Her ladyship was married at the age of eighteen; and died in her 37th year.

At Rye, Mrs. Watson, relict of N. C. W. esq. 66.

At Chichester, Mr. Thomas Bradford, 26.

At Horsham, Mr Rowland.

At Bentley Farm, Framfield, Mr. John Holman, 74.

At Norton Lodge, Mrs. Amber, relict of T. A. esq. of Brentford.

At Shoreham, Captain Jarvis, late paypaymaster in the Montgomery Militia. He was nearly five years Lieutenant and Paymaster in the Loyal Essex Fencible Dragoons, in which situation he conducted himself with the strictest honor and integrity in all his public concerns with the regiment, and from his private virtues was held in the highest estimation by all his brother-officers. On the reduction of that corps in Ireland, in the year 1800, he returned to England, and in the anxious desire to provide a suitable maintenance for a young and increasing family, he was induced to engage in a partnership concern, in the wine trade, with a person of reputed credit in London. In the course of a few months, however, this person became completely insolvent, and the property which Captain Jarvis had embarked in the concern, was immediately seized by the creditors; and thus the very means by which

which he had fondly hoped to gain a decent and honorable support for himself and his family, became unfortunately the immediate cause of his complete and final ruin, and his whole property to the amount of above 3000l. was at once irretrievably sunk in this most deceitful and iniquitous transaction. Under these circumstances, Captain Jarvis, by the recommendation of his friend, the late Lieutenant Colonel Scudamore (of the Essex Dragoons, and Member for Hereford) obtained the situation, which he held in the Royal Montgomery Militia at the time of his death; and in which, for a period of more than five years, he discharged the duties of paymaster, with the same regularity, integrity, and honor, as he had before manifested in the very extensive money concerns entrusted to him in the Essex regiment, barely supporting his wife and numerous family, to whom he was a most affectionate husband and father, by the pay annexed to it.—On the arrival of the regiment at Shoreham, after a long and fatiguing march from Plymouth, he found himself suddenly called upon, after a lapse of more than five years, to answer a demand on account of his late unfortunate partnership, the concerns of which, as far as they regarded him he thought had been long since entirely settled; this sudden and unexpected claim was too much for his sensible and honest heart to support; he was shortly after attacked by a violent fever which determined rapidly to his brain, and in a few days carried him off in a state of perfect frenzy.—By this fatal termination of his misfortunes, his unhappy wife and children are at one blow deprived of a fond husband and parent, and of the only means of subsistence which yet remained to them; for no length of service in Fencible or Militia regiments, entitles the widows of officers who die in the service, to that small salary which is allotted for those whose husbands have served in the regular army. The above narrative is drawn up and attested by the brother officers of the deceased, and in behalf of the unfortunate widow (who is pregnant with her sixth child) and five orphans, they earnestly recommend it to the attention of the benevolent and humane, from whom it will meet, they trust, that charitable assistance, to which a case of such real and severe distress presents so strong a claim. Col. Browne, of the Royal Montgomery Militia, and G. E. Graham, esq. of Chailey in this county, late Captain in the Essex Dragoons, have taken upon themselves the management and conduct of this subscription opened for the benefit of this unfortunate family.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application will be made to Parliament in the next session for acts for the following purposes: 1. For supplying the towns and parishes of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, with water. 2. For the more easy and speedy recovery of debts not exceeding ten pounds, contracted within the borough of Gosport and the liberty of Alverstoke, and also for regulating and settling the rates, prices, and fares, for the carriage of passengers and goods for hire, to and from any place within the limits of the harbour of Portsmouth and Spithead. 3. For inclosing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Hursley and manor of Merdon.

Married.] At Christchurch, George Paton. esq. of Upper Gower-street, London, to Miss Ashmore.

At Winchester, Mr. Yalden, to Miss Kezia Baker.

Died.] At Winchester, Miss Mitchel.

At Portsmouth, Alexander Farrier, esq. a burgess of the corporation.—Captain Small, of the Fifeshire militia.—Mr. Sutherland.

Near Lymington, Mr. Robert Daw, late of Portsea, and one of the burgesses of the corporation of Portsmouth.

At West Combe, Mr. Micklethwaite, wife of J. M. esq. and daughter of Edward Stracey, esq. of Rackheath, Norfolk.

At Romsey, Sophia Frances, second daughter of Thomas Latham, M. D. of Bexley, Kent, 20.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Edward Hinxman, esq. of Little Durnford, to Miss Delitia Ekins, youngest daughter of the Dean of Salisbury.—Mr. J. Kington of Corsham to Miss Bromley of Pickwick.

At Chippenham, Lieutenant C. Bagnell, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Ashe, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. A. of Langley Burrell.

At East Knoyle, Sir W. G. Parker, bart. of the royal navy, to Miss E. Still, third daughter of J. C. Still, esq.

Died.] At Langley Parsonage, near Chippenham, Lucy Anne, youngest daughter of the late Richard Watts, esq. of Harnhill, near Cirencester.

At Melksham, William Simpson, M. D. formerly of Bristol.—In his 77th year, the Rev. John Ekins, D.D. rector of Newton Toney and Trowbridge, and dean of the cathedral at Salisbury. He was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1755, M. A. 1758.

At Shasten, Mrs. Hannen, wife of Mr. Charles H.

At Southbrook-house, near Devizes, Mr. William White, 62.

At Ramsbury, Miss Meyrick, daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Salisbury, Mr. Scullard...Mr. Richard Lee.—Mrs. Harris.—Mr. Clements.

At Willow, Mr. Barnard.

At Devizes, Mr. Whitfield.

At Holt, near Bradford, Mrs. A. Ross, 62.

At Bradford, Miss Hester Hooper, youngest daughter of Mr. H. surgeon.

BERKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for an act for inclosing

closing the commons and waste lands in the parish of Bray.

Married.] At Newbury, Mr. Faithorne, of London, to Miss Cro k.

At Reading, Mr. Record, to Miss Pearce.

At Sonning, Captain Abdy, of the royal navy, to Miss Rich, daughter of the late Sir Thomas R.

Died.] At Maidenhead, Mr. John Pimell, 62.

At Reading, Mrs. Phillips.—Mr. Justice.

At Newbury, Mr. G. Arrowsmith, 55.—Mr. Samuel Grigg, many years a member of the corporation, and twice mayor of this borough.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The sale of Lord Porchester's Merino Ryland flock took place a few days since, near Dulverton, and though but few purchasers attended, they went off at the following high prices.

	£.	s.	d.
50 Full-mouthed Merino Ryland Ewes, in five lots, fetched,	130	0	0
55 Four-tooth Ditto.	166	17	0
60 Merino Ryland Shearling Ewes,	179	16	0
9 Merino Rams of the pure blood,	151	0	0

—Besides these, some very old broken mouthed ewes, of the pure blood, were sold from 6l. to 7l. each. Lord Porchester's pen of twenty picked ewes, of the pure blood, attracted general admiration, and his lordship was offered four hundred guineas for the twenty sheep, or fifty guineas for one of them, but not being disposed to part with them at any price, he declined the offer.

Married.] At Clifton, O. L. Harris, esq. of Oakland, near Dursley, Gloucestershire, to Miss Maria Williams only daughter of William W. esq. of Ivy Tower, Pembrokeshire.—Michael Hinton Castle, esq. of Bristol, to Miss Susan Smith.

At Bath, George Bradshaw, esq. of Clifton, to Miss Bethell, second daughter of the late George B. esq.

At Bristol, Philip Sydney, esq. of London, to Miss Everitt.—Richard Cartwright, esq. of Shirehampton, to Miss Betten, daughter of the late Charles B. esq. of Whitchurch, Herefordshire.—The Rev. John Hensman of Vauxhall, to Miss Vaughan, daughter of Richard V. esq.

Died.] At Bristol, J. C. Hurry, esq. merchant and banker of Gosport.—Richard Stratton, esq.

At Bath, Miss Caroline Mostyn, eldest daughter of Charles B. Mostyn, esq. of Kiddington, Oxfordshire.—Charles Pye, esq. late of Walford, Berks, 87.—Miss Ann Dodd, youngest daughter of the late John D. esq.—Mrs. Erskine, relict of John E. esq. of Jamaica.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Charmouth, Mr. Robert Spiller, of London, to Miss Julia Robins, daughter of John R. esq.

Died.] At Yetminster, Mrs. Barrett.—Miss Galpine, eldest daughter of Mr. G.

DEVONSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to parliament next session, for acts for inclosing the commons called Islington, Heathfield, and Bovey Heathfield, in the parishes of Islington and Bovey-tracey, and that part of the Stoke Commons, belonging to Higher Gabble and Minicombe, in the parish of Stokeintinhead.

Married] At Plymouth, Lieutenant Mercer, of the royal marines, to Miss Pridham, daughter of John P. esq. North View-house.

At Pinhoe, William Farrant, esq. of the 35th regiment of foot, to Miss Sarah Ellard, daughter of Mr. James E. proctor of Exeter.

At St. Mary Church, James Cosserat, esq. attorney, to Miss Lucy Brown, daughter of William B. esq.

Died.] At Thancks, near Torpoint, Mrs. Nesham, wife of Captain N. of the royal navy, and daughter of Lady Graves.

At Plympton, Mrs. Joanna Cholwich, last surviving daughter of William C. esq. of Oldstone.

At Exeter, Mrs. Dorothy Browne, a maiden lady, 81.—Mrs. Dunsford, of Plymouth.—Mrs. Long.—Mrs. Thompson.—Mr. William Langley, druggist, 22.—Mrs. Squire, of the Globe tavern.

CORNWALL.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament next Session, for an Act for inclosing the Commons and Waste Lands in the Manor of Callington.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. William Downing, merchant, to Miss Ann Bellman, of St. Austle.

Died.] At Falmouth, Miss Russel, daughter of Mr. Samuel R. 14.

WALES.

Considerable improvements are going on at Newport, in Monmouthshire, by the opening of a new shipping-place, under the name of Pill Gwenolyn docks. Wharfs, &c. are nearly completed, and large shipments of coal, iron, &c. have already been made. A new street three quarters of a mile long, is also laid out, which, when completed, will have a handsome appearance, being methodically planned. The present main street is also to be widened at the entrance into the town, and the new road now forming, to avoid the hill, will be of considerable advantage to travellers. The public are indebted to Sir Charles Morgan, for these improvements, the worthy Baronet having liberally given all the land required for the purpose, without the smallest remuneration.

DEATH ABROAD.

On board the Meleager frigate, off the island of Cuba of the yellow fever, in his twentieth year John Theodore Marshall, second lieutenant of the said ship, and youngest son of the Rev. John Marshall, late rector of Orseth, in Essex. A most amiable young man, of great promise in his profession, and most deservedly beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE cargoes of the fleet from India (reported in our last to have arrived) are as follow, viz.—

Company's Goods.—51,598 Bags Saltpetre; 41 Keemo Shells; 149 Bales Hemp; 1,549 Bags Pepper; 6,219 Bales Piece Goods; 15 Boxes, 15 Chests, Opium; 970 Boxes, 994 Chests, Indigo; 808 Bales Raw Silk; 677 Bales Cotton; 1,416 Bags Sugar; 3,280 Bales Cinnamon; 70 Boxes Benjamin; 2 Boxes Mace.

Private Trade.—1,626 Chests, and 383 Boxes, Indigo; 34 Chests Mace, 16 Chests Nutmegs, and 34 Chests Cloves; 62 Pipes Madeira Wine; 625 Maunds Galls; 13 Chests Castor Oil; 284 Maunds, and 967 Bags, Ginger; 300 Maunds Redwood; 16 Bales Silk; 24 Bales Cotton; 846 Elephants' Teeth; 10,475 Hides, 12 Bags Coffee, and 12 Bags White Pepper.

Privilege.—3,253 Chests, and 2,707 Boxes, Indigo; 38 Pipes Madeira Wine; 30 Bags Cotton, and 4 Bales Silk, besides other goods; particulars of which are not yet known.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a very valuable fleet from China, consisting of the following vessels.—The Hope, Coutts, Alfred, Taunton Castle, Earl Camden, and Woodford. Their cargoes consist of 105 Chests, 600 Half Chests, and 1,800 Quarter Chests, Bohea Tea; 17,438 Chests best Bohea Tea; 25,699 Chests Congou; 2,452 Chests Campoi; 1,768 Chests Souchong; 4,645 Chests Singlo; 28,325 Chests Twankay; 1,999 Chests superior Twankay; 3,090 Chests Hyson Skin; and 5,453 Chests Hyson Tea, with 519 Chests Raw Silk, weight 51,609 lbs.; 102,750 Pieces Nankeen Cloth.

A very large fleet is also arrived from the Leeward Islands, loaded with Rum, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton. The first articles are come to a very dull market, but the Cotton has arrived to a very great market indeed, when we can say that Brazil Cotton has advanced full 9d. per lb. within a few days past, owing to the great orders now executing at Manchester, of all kinds of manufactured Cotton goods for the Brazils; and 3s. 6d. per lb. is asked for fine Brazil Wool, notwithstanding that there is a fleet of thirteen vessels just now arrived from South America, and has on board upwards of 12,000 bags of Cotton. Birmingham and Sheffield are full of orders for that country for all kinds of hardware, toys, and cutlery, &c. and we trust soon to have our accustomed commerce with Spain and Portugal. The latter country having been plundered by the French, will stand in need of almost every necessary of life from this country; and no doubt the exports of Woollens, Manchester goods, Linen, and Provisions, will be immense to Portugal, particularly.

All kind of Russian goods, as Tallow, Hemp, Flax, Iron, &c. have got to unheard of prices; but there is little doubt Tallow must fall considerably, as the ships from Brazil, now discharging their cargoes, have a considerable quantity of Tallow from Rio on board.

On Saturday, the 10th inst. 817 Pockets of *new*, and 30 pockets of *old* Hops were weighed in Worcester market: current prices 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt. A few prime samples sold at 4l. 4s. per cwt. It is with pleasure we may say the Hop crops have been wonderfully abundant, and of a very superior quality.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Sept. 13.	Sept. 16.	Sept. 20.
Hamburgh..	34 2	34 2 ..	34 2 ..
Altona .. .	34 3	34 3 ..	34 3 ..
Amsterdam	35	34 7 ..	34 7 ..
Paris	23 8	23 8 ..	23 8 ..
Leghorn....	50½	51½	51½ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	47½	47½ ....
Lisbon	60	68	68 ....
Oporto	70	70	70 ....
Dublin	10½	10½	10½ ....
Cork	11½	11½	11½ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 3l. 15s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 12s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 3l. 10s. to 4l. 6s. per cwt.
——Sussex, 3l. to 3l 18s. per cwt.
——Farnham, 5l. 10s. to 6l. 10s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 17th of September, 1808, is 35s. 8d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in Sept. 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—Leeds and Liverpool, 182l. dividing 8l. per cent. per annum, nett—Grand Junction, 132l.; the last half-yearly dividend was 2l. per share, nett—Monmouthshire, 100l. paying 5l. per cent.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. 10s. for 16l. paid—Huddersfield, 19l.—Basingtoke, 19l. 19s. to 21l.—East-London Water Works, 42l. premium each—West-Middlesex ditto, 22l. premium—West-India Dock Stock, 157l. to 159l. per cent. dividing 10l. per cent nett—London Dock Stock, 115l. to 116l. per cent. dividing 5l. 2s. per cent.—Commercial Dock Stock, 25l. per cent. premium—Globe Insurance, 114l. per cent.—Provident Institution, 5s. to 10s. premium each.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

AUGUST.

Reaping month.

Now golden Autumn from her open lap
Her fragrant bounties show'rs; the fields are shorn;
Inwardly smiling, the proud farmer views
The rising pyramids that grace his yard,
And counts his increase; his barns are stor'd,
And groaning staddles bend beneath their load.

THE weather has been variable throughout the greatest part of the month. In the evening preceding the 1st, there was one of the heaviest falls of rain that we have had this year; and the succeeding day was very squally, with much rain. From the second to the fifth we had fine weather; but the sixth was cloudy, with strong gales from the south-west and west. The 9th was squally, with thunder and rain. The most seasonable weather for the harvest was from the 9th to the 24th, but particularly during the four latter days. On the 21st the thermometer, in the shade, was as high as 68°. The last days of the month were variable; and on the 30th and 31st we had some heavy gales of wind.

August 1. In the evening of this day I was surprized by the ticking of the Death-watch, Termes (*Termes pulsatorium* of Linnæus) in a small box containing some chrysalids of insects, which stood very near my writing-desk. I was at first deceived by it, and fancied that the noise proceeded from my watch.

A redbreast, of this year's brood, that now flies about wild, and has never been in a cage, has become so familiar, that, when called, it will approach the person who attends to it, alight upon, and eat out of her hand.

August 8th. The following wild plants are in flower:—Soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*), Marsh Mallow (*Althæa officinalis*), White Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*), Hooded Willow-herb (*Scutellaria galericulata*), Lesser Skullcap (*Scutellaria minor*), Marsh Samphire (*Salicornia herbacea*), Bastard Stone Parsley (*Sison Amomum*), Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum autumnale*), and Upright Goosefoot (*Chenopodium urbicum*).

During the warm evenings, after rain, the different species of grasshoppers and locusts are every where very noisy, but particularly about the hedges, and in meadows.—In the evenings, just at the close of day, I have lately remarked that large buff-coloured moth, the Drinker Moth (*Phalæna bombyx potatoria*), flying about the hedge-bottoms in considerable numbers. A female of this kind, which I caught on the 2d, laid several eggs, each with a green ring round it, and a spot of the same colour in the middle of the upper part. These I kept by me till the 19th of August, when the young caterpillars began to break forth from their shells, some of which it is my intention to rear. They feed, without difficulty, on several of the large kinds of grass which grow in the hedge bottoms.

August 20. I saw a Goat-sucker this evening, but have not seen one since.—The young broods of the Gold-finch begin to fly about.

The seeds of the Spindle-tree (*Evonymus europæus*) begin to take their beautifully red colour.

August 26. The employment of the Leech-catchers is at an end for this season, as the leeches no longer swim about as they do during the spring and summer months. They are now concealed in the weeds and mud.

August 29. The following autumnal garden plants are in flower:—China Aster (*Aster Chinensis*), Italian Aster (*Aster amellus*), Althæa frutex (*Hibiscus syriacus*), rough-leaved Phlomis (*Phlomis herba venti*), shewy Aster (*Aster spectabilis*), jagged-leaved Rudbeckia (*Rudbeckia laciniata*), and purple Rudbeckia (*Rudbeckia purpurea*).

August 31. In this part of England, the oat, wheat, and rye, crops, are nearly all housed, and for the most part, in the best possible state. Much of the barley is yet uncut.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

PARADISUS LONDINENSIS. Any petty variety that has the good luck to be touched by Mr. Salisbury, is sure to be graciously elevated to the rank of a species at least; and we know of no instance, during the whole of his botanical career, of his ever having degraded a species, how much soever it might have merited it. In this month's number we have the Dianthus *fragrans*, alias *plumarius* with white flowers, from which, however, it is said to differ in its entire leaves, smooth petals, and shorter stigmas. Perchance next year Mr. S. may have the mortification to see all these important characters vanished. He was probably not aware that Molinieri contrived, by varied treatment of the Dianthus *plumarius*, to produce more than thirty varieties of it in the course of one year.

Salvia

Salvia *bicolor*, a native of Algiers and Morocco, first correctly described by Desfontaines, whose name (we observed it with agreeable surprize) Mr. S. has left unchanged. The generic character and description are drawn up with great care and precision. But why is Jacquin's excellent figure of this sage in the Hortus Schönbrunnensis left unnoticed in the synonymy?

The third plant, Podalyria *olæfolia*; a native of the Cape of Good Hope, is, in Mr. Salisbury's opinion, easily distinguished from all the other species by the form of the leaves and the absence of pubescence on their upper surface. But a look cast into the *Species Plantarum* in the neighbourhood of Podalyria *birsuta*, to which his plant bears great affinity, would have pointed out the very next species, Podalyria (Sophora) *buxifolia* of Retzius, as the plant here described for a new one.

Botanical Magazine. Mr. Gawler's monthly contingent for the last number consists in Cyrtanthus *obliquus*, considered by Linnæus as a Crinum, and by L'Heritier as an Amaryllis. As Cyrtanthus differs from both only from having the tube of the corolla longer, and consequently its laciniæ shorter, these genera can scarcely depend on as much as the habit to be kept distinct from each other. Ornithogalum is a perplexing genus of the same kind: O. *lacteum*, the milk-white Star of Bethlehem, figured in the next plate, costing its describer no less than half a hundred long words of *differentia specifica*, to distinguish it from others of its congeners. Both the figure and letter-press of Tulipa *gesneriana* merit great praise. The latter contains several *corrigenda* and *addenda* respecting Tulipa *Breyniana*, &c. It is really a matter of regret that there no longer exists a publication exclusively devoted to learned botanical disquisitions of this kind, which, as they cannot possibly be acceptable to all "Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gardeners," however desirous these may be to become scientifically acquainted with the plants they cultivate, appear to be rather misplaced in the work under consideration.

Browallia *demissa*, cultivated in our gardens before *elata*, appears to have been long lost in this country before it was reintroduced by Mr. Vere. It is well characterized by Dr. Sims: the chief distinction seems to be in the peduncles being all solitary in the axils of the leaves; while those of *elata* are in part collected in a kind of terminal corymb.

Goodenia *tenella* of Andrews, the Velleia *trinervis* of Labillardière, from New Holland, keeps as it were the midway between the above nearly related genera. In habit it is a Velleia, of which however it has not exactly the calyx; but on the other hand this part is not adnate as it should be in Goodenia; a circumstance, indeed, of no great moment in the natural order of Campanulaceæ. But there appears to be other peculiarities which may possibly hereafter elevate this plant to the rank of a distinct intermediate genus.

Cercis *Siliquastrum*. Dr. Sims might have added to his interesting account of this tree, that it is with the Turks, what to the ancient Romans was the Cypress; what to some other eastern nations is the Weeping Willow, and to the inhabitants of the South Sea Islands the Casuarina—the emblem of sorrow and the tree of cemeteries. The value of the very good figure here given might also have been enhanced by the addition of one of the beautiful crimson pods that succeed the blush coloured flowers.

The varnished Heath, Erica *resinosa*, the E. *Vernix* of the Gardeners, comes nearest to *ardens* of Andrews, considering the difficulty with which the brilliant varnish of the corolla can be imitated by the artist, the figure of this handsome heath is very well executed.

An intelligent correspondent observes, that, after the excessive rains that have of late fallen, if the weather should be warm, an unusual number of Fungi may be expected this autumn; and as Dr. Smith's fourth volume of his Flora Britannica, which will contain the Fungi, is not yet, as we suppose, in the press, nor the second volume of the new edition of Dr. Hull's Synopsis, many valuable additions may be made to these works, if the general attention of botanists should be directed to this tribe. Even those who have no scientific knowledge of mushrooms, but amuse themselves with drawing, may, by securing representations of these very fugacious vegetables, afford no little assistance. The lawn in the front of the house, or the walk through the adjoining wood, may perhaps afford no inconsiderable crop.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE harvest has now been fully secured in almost every part of the kingdom, and nothing scarcely remains out, except a few beans in the more northern districts, which will soon be housed.

In threshing out, the oats and barleys turn out very favourably, in most of the northern counties; but the wheats in some places are found rather light, and not to yield so well, having been affected with the mildew, which did not fully show itself before they were cut.

A great breadth of land has this year been prepared for wheat, in different parts of the Island, and even in the northern counties much of this grain is already put into the ground in the most favourable circumstances. The advantage of early sowing in these districts, begin now to be better understood.

The

The potatoe crops are now beginning to be taken up in most places, and from their appearances would seem to turn out well in all those parts in the north, where they are much grown. In the south they will probably not be so favourable in their produce.

From the great abundance of grass in the meadows and pasture lands, both store and fattening stock must be carried on well, and the prices of the latter be kept somewhat down.

The fine refreshing showers have likewise brought forward the turnips of all kinds, more favourably than was expected.

The prices of grain are somewhat on the advance. Throughout England and Wales, Wheat averages 84s. 1d. per quarter;—Barley 42s. 2d.;—Oats 34s. 5d.

In Smithfield market, Beef fetches from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per stone.—Mutton, from 4s. to 5s. 6d.—Pork, from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb, from 5s. to 7s.

Hay fetches from 5l. to 6l. 6s.;—Clover, from 6l. 6s. to 7l. 7s;—Straw, from 1l. 7s. to 2l. 2s.

The weather has continued so fine, that all sorts of farm labour has gone on with much dispatch, during the whole of the month.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of August to the 24th of September, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest 30.30, Sept. 20 & 22. Wind N.W.
Lowest 29.30. Sept. 8. Wind West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours } 5 tenths of an inch. { The mercury fell from 30.2 to 29.7 between the mornings of the 22d and 23d inst.

Thermometer.

Higheſt 72. Aug. 30. Wind West.
Lowest 41. Sept. 24. Wind East.

Greateſt variation in 24 hours. } 13°. { Early on the 29th ult. the thermometer was only 47° and on the next day at the same hour it was as high as 60°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report is equal to 5.2 inches in depth.

During the early part of the present month we had almost constant rains, which will account for the proportion that has fallen; this is very much larger than the average quantity for September. In this country July is usually the rainy month; but that is characteristic this year of September, notwithstanding which the average height of the barometer for the whole month is 29.9 nearly: and the average height of the thermometer is 60°. We have been favoured with a communication from the Isle of Wight on this subject, by which we learn that the average height of the thermometer taken at eight in the morning, from August 20th to September 17, both inclusive, was 62.7. From various observations made for several years, it should seem to the writer of this article that the temperature of eight o'clock, or between eight and nine in the morning, may be taken for the average temperature of the twenty-four hours: this being admitted, and the climate of the Isle of Wight is between two and three degrees, warmer than the neighbourhood of the metropolis. We hope, by the kindness of our friend, to be able hereafter to give a comparative view of the temperature and quantity of rain of the two places.

The wind during the month has been variable: from the 25th to the 29th ult. and also from the 14th inst. to the 21st, we have had in general very brilliant days.

Astronomical Anticipations.

About two o'clock in the afternooon on the 4th, the moon will be full; and on the 19th about five o'clock in the evening will be change or New Moon. On the 1st of the month the sun rises at fourteen minutes past six, and on the last at twelve minutes after 7. The clock on the 1st is more than ten minutes behind the sun, and the difference continues increasing the whole month, so that on the 31st, the clock to be right must be 16′ 13″ behind a well constructed sun-dial: that is, when the dial marks 12 o'clock, the clock, if accurate, will want 16′ 13″ of that hour. On the 19th the sun will be eclipsed, but as this phenomenon will be invisible to these islands and indeed to Europe at large, we need only to notice the fact. Venus is now an evening star: and Jupiter, which is much higher in the heavens, is an interesting object. On the 1st instant that planet will be on the meridian at seventeen minutes past ten, and on the 25th at 42 minutes past eight. Saturn is still an evening star, but too low to admit of observations. Mars and Herschell are morning-stars, and towards the end of the month Mercury may be seen in the evening.